MAGAZINE
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

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Has your local adopted the monthly button?

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If the Brewery Workers are entitled to the beer wagon drivers why not give the Barbers' Union jurisdiction over the shaving teamsters?

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The stone, lime and cement men at Chicago are locked out. But they won't be out long, and dollars to doughnuts they go back winners.

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Detroit papers contain advertisements for teamsters to go to Grand Rapids. Very flattering offers are held out. Needless to say there is trouble there.

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If your local officials are not capable to fill the duties of their offices defeat them at the next election. But in the meantime give them your hearty support.

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The St. Louis liverymen are sick of their job. They were going to put the union out of business in a couple of days.

Now their money is running low and we are still doing business at the same old stand.

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The Industrial Association of St. Louis has issued a pamphlet with an illustration on the cover representing a masked desperado with a pointed revolver in each hand. No doubt it is intended as a likeness of the class of hoodlums so recently imported to take the places of union livery drivers. It is an excellent likeness with the exception that the physique is too perfect. It should be more of the cringing kind.

SAMPLE OF "PERSONAL LIBERTY!"

St. Louis Undertakers' Embalmers' and Liverymen's Ass'n.

JOHN M. CLEMENT, Sec'y,
713 Manchester Ave.,
PHONES: Kinloch, Delmar 55. Bell, Lindell 688.

St. Louis, Mo. April 23 1904

Mr Geo. B. Hamichen

Dear Sir

At a meeting of the St Louis Undertakers Embalmers and Liverymens assn held April 21-1904 by a unanimous vote you were suspended from this assn for one year and fined One hundred Dollars. This suspension to be extended until the fine is paid.

Yours Respectfully
John M. Clement Secy.

A SAMPLE OF "PERSONAL LIBERTY!"

Herewith is an exact reproduction of a notice of suspension served on a livery man who was at one time a member of the Liverymen's Association. He used "his rights as an American citizen" and decided to employ whomsoever he saw fit. But he saw fit to employ union men, and that does not come within the province of "individual right," "personal liberty," etc., etc.

Here is a business man who wants to run his business to suit himself. But his methods do not suit the tastes of a few gentlemen who are his competitors, and they get together and decide among themselves that he must pay a fine of $100 before he can taste of the fruits of "personal liberty" and all these other beautiful things.

What does the Liverymen's Association propose to do with this gentleman if he does not pay this fine? Will they refuse to let him conduct his business? Will they secure the assistance of the casket trust and other combines that he may find it necessary to patronize in conducting his business? Will they force him to the wall if he refuses to be bled of his well-earned money? We read a lot of stuff in the St. Louis papers about the brutality, etc., of the teamsters, but not a line about the sort of thing that is and has been going on perhaps with the knowledge of the press.

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The Cause of Strikes.

Labor Commissioner McCormack of Indiana has issued a report which deals with strikes and their causes. He says:

"Ninety per cent. of the strikes are due to the fact that the employer has not been fair or has utterly refused to treat with his men. It is not usually a question of wages, but of humanity.

"I remember one strike in the Indiana coal fields when the men were compelled to wade through water a foot deep. The men complained to the foreman, a rough, unprincipled fellow of the kind that some operators think make good bosses, and he replied, 'If you don't like it, drink it.' This caused a strike that lasted two weeks."

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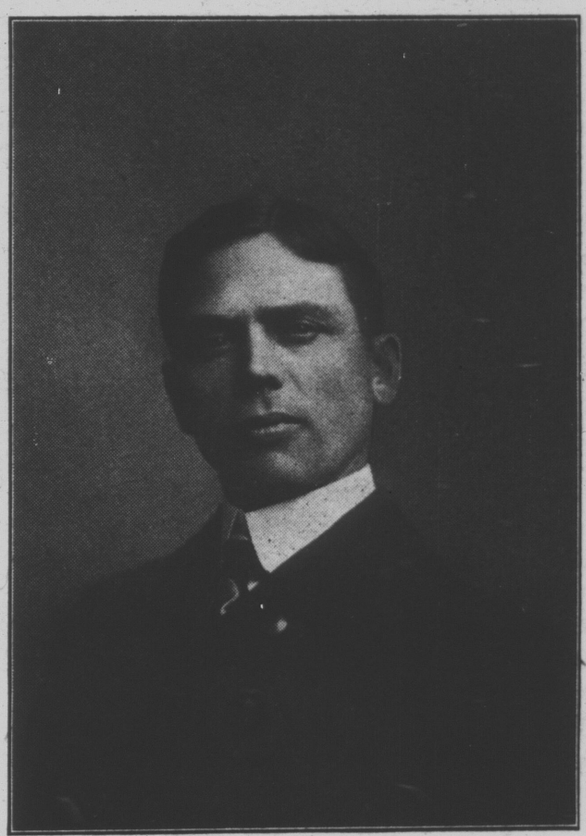
In New Zealand last year 12,481 persons drew old age pensions amounting to $1,057,970. The total cost of administering the act was only $19,025.

E. M. BENTSON.

Brother E. M. Bentson was recently re-elected president of the Minneapolis Joint Council. He has been connected with the labor movement for some years. Previous to his connection with the Teamsters' Union he was a member of Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, Local No. 14.

He has held the office of president of Local No. 206 for three consecutive terms, and for



E. M. BENTSON.

the past two years or more has represented that local in the Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis, and was a member of the executive board of that body for one term.

Brother Bentson is the proud father of what he claims to be the youngest union enthusiast in the country. This young apostle of union principles has but one regret in life, and that is that he is not permitted to attend the meetings of Local 206.

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INJUNCTIONS.

The Boston Board of Trade is opposed to the anti-injunction bill, and declares it to be a bill practically legalizing boycotts, picketing, intimidation, threats, coercion, and encroachment upon the rights of both employers and employes. It was further de-

clared that the injunction was an effective remedy for the protection of employers and their workmen in the exercise of their constitutional rights.

Resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trade that a protest against the bill be forwarded to the Committee on Judiciary of Congress, and counsel or a committee from the Board of Trade appear before the Legislative Committee.

No doubt the voice of the Boston Board of Trade will assume thunderous dimensions when heard in opposition to the anti-injunction bill, but the voice of all New England in favor of better trade relations with Canada, and the voice of the entire shoe trade in favor of repealing the duty on hides are wee ones and do not create a whispering ripple on the congressional atmosphere.

Within the past year there have been some splendid injunction bargains for the employer.

It is a continued source of wonder to the workingman that those employers who patronize the injunction counter on every pretext and the injunction judges should pose as the conservators of the workingman's constitutional rights.

If the injunction judges view the constitutional rights of the workers from any other position than back of the capitalistic fence, it is not apparent.

The injunction in its application has become nothing more nor less than a law differential in favor of the employers. Many of these restraining orders denote nothing more than the "restraining" fees of legal Shylocks.

The workingman has come to know what his constitutional rights are, but he has also come to know that the injunction is an effective barrier to ever enjoying them.

The workingman knows that the injunction, when properly applied, should and would protect him in the free exercise of his constitutional rights, but he has come to know that the present form of injunction, as applied to industrial disputes, robs him of every right which the constitution grants him the liberty to exercise during industrial disputes.

Recently the Boston Typothetae appeared before the court and prayed for an injunction restraining the Printers' Union from paying strike benefits. The prayer of this organization received the most serious attention of the learned judge, and a hearing was ordered forthwith. Before the issuance of the injunction was legalized the differences between the employers and employes were adjusted and the injunction was indefinitely postponed.

If prohibiting a Union from paying strike benefits during industrial disputes comes within the province of the injunction, then the prohibition of employers from paying strike bonuses to strike breakers certainly does.

Organized labor does not object to the proper use of the injunction, but, by the widest stretch of imagination, it cannot reconcile the strike injunction with labor's constitutional rights.

The anti-injunction bill does not take from the employer anything that he ought to have, any rights that are his. It aims to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy," and the use of restraining orders and injunctions to cases that should come properly within the injunction scope.

Organization of employers, and employers opposed to organized labor, are bringing all the power and influence they can muster to bear on Congress for the purpose of defeating the anti-injunction bill.

The present unlimited scope of the injunction judge menaces the rights and liberties of organized labor.

The argument that the employer takes advantage of the injunction to protect his workmen in the exercise of their constitutional rights is utterly spurious and does not even merit being classed as demagogic.

Organized labor should unite solidly and leave nothing undone to complete the passage of the anti-injunction bill. Therein lies its future safety.—Shoe Workers Journal.

TRADE UNIONISM IN ENGLAND.

Trade unionism in England has gone farther and developed more power than in America or anywhere else, says Harper's Weekly. There are at this moment some 1,300 unions of workmen with a membership of about 2,000,000. In the United States, with double the population, there is less than half that number of unionists. Nor do numbers make up the only difference. In England the system of collective bargaining, especially in the coal and cotton trades, is carried much farther and on more methodical lines than in America.

Whether that fact points to a great superiority in the mechanism of English over American industrialism is a much-argued question. It shows, at any rate, to a greater power in England trade unions. That power is further shown in the amount of control trade unions have contrived to gain over the management of business. It is a control that stretches beyond such questions as hours and wages, and embraces the fundamental points of methods, internal discipline, the maximum output, the number of apprentices, the use of unskilled labor on work hitherto done by skilled labor, the introduction of a new machine, the employment of men not recognized by the unions, and so on. Broadly speaking, these demands have been resisted by American and yielded to by English employers. Americans have stood firm on the vital matter of control in a way that Englishmen are never tired of praising. Most employers here let the point go by default against them through lack either of provision or of courage to force a decisive issue at the outset. The consequence is that the industrial machine in England is geared to a much lower efficiency than in America; the slowest workmen sets the pace; "going easy" is the rule of labor, and work is distributed over the largest possible number of men.

Of course it is absurd to ascribe, as many employers do, all the decline in British commerce to "the tyranny of trade unionism." The employers themselves have much to answer for with their fatal complancency and conservatism, their lordly unaccommodating ways of doing business, their nyopia that will never unreservedly admit that British methods are not the best and their shortsightedness in not risking a dollar today to earn five next week. In speculative pluck and energy they are to the American what the Italian is to the Englishman. But granting all this, it is still the fact that trade unionism has done more in England than in any other country to limit production, curb initiative and control output by the uniform, deadening rule of averages. There is something in the atmosphere of England that allows trade unions to thrive as they thrive nowhere else.

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A large number of weavers, mostly young women from the southeast of Lancashire, England, are emigrating to Canada.

Gompers's Porto Rican Mission.

Mr. Gompers' associates in Washington express the opinion that he was eminently successful in his mission to Porto Rico and that his stay in the island will result in greatly improved conditions for the people there. The fact that the Federacion Libre and the Federacion Regional were not consolidated during his stay in the island is regarded as insignificant. It is pointed out that under the constitution of the American Federation the Federacion Regional, having been found to be a political organization pure and simple, could not consolidate with the Federacion Libre any more than a political party, even though known as "the union labor party," could secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor. The constitution of the federation contains a stringent clause to the effect that politics shall form no part of its deliberations and that the federation shall not grant a charter to an organization that has any semblance of a political party.—Washington Star.

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A great many members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and other unions, think that labor is organized for the purpose of striking on the least provocation. This idea often leads some men to be careless in their work, and disrespectful to their employer.

They are of the mind that their unions will back them up and order a strike when they get into trouble through their carelessness. They never know their mistake until they get into trouble. Then they find out that the union is organized to better their conditions and not to give them license to run things to suit themselves.

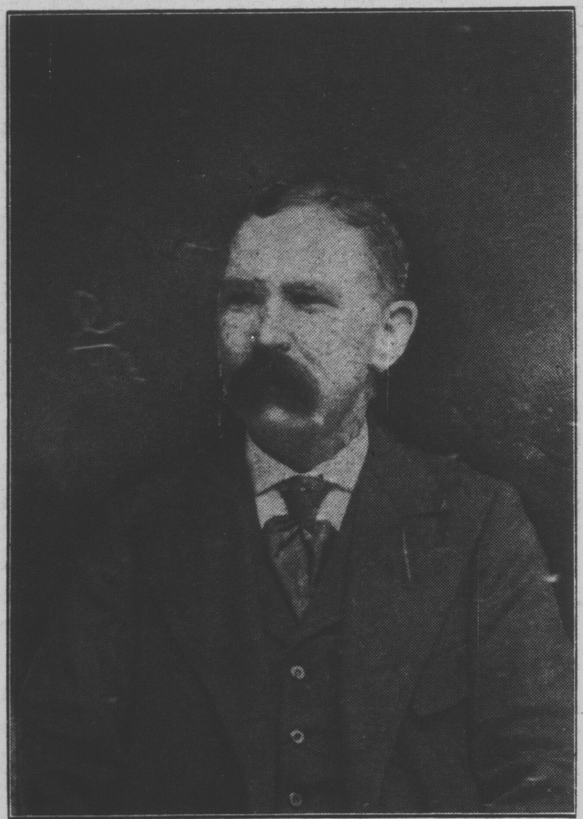
The power on part of unions to prevent strikes increases with the strength of the unions. One of the most pleasing features in unionism is that the most powerful organizations show the least inclination to strike. Where the power to do evil is the greatest, the will to use that power is the least.

The Brotherhood does not pretend to prevent strikes at all times, but will not order one until all other efforts to secure a settlement in times of trouble fail. No strike will ever be ordered by the Teamsters' Union on the instigation of any individual, or local union, unless good grounds for such a strike are shown.

M. W. COFFEY.

Brother Coffey, president of the Local Joint Executive Council of San Francisco is a popular man among the different trade and labor unions of his city. He was at one time a member of the State Legislature, and filled his office with great credit to himself.

Brother Coffey's connection with the movement dates back four years. He has been continuously elected to the office of president of his local—Hackmen's Union No. 224



M. W. COFFEY.

—and still holds that position. He is also vice-president of the San Francisco Labor Council, and is a member of the executive board of that body.

Prior to the amalgamation of the two former Teamster organizations he held a commission as state organizer for the T. D. I. U. and made an excellent record.

He is a thorough union man and has a reputation as a splendid parliamentarian, and a sound and logical speaker.

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The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has increased in membership from 8,000, in 1901, to 40,000 at the present time.

A Lie and a Slander.

We thus characterize the thing we are about to write of, because we believe nothing short of a devil's malignity could have inspired its falsehood and wickedness.

Puck, for the last week, contained a double-page cartoon bearing upon the efforts now making by laboring men to get Congress to enact a law to limit within reasonable bounds the authority of the federal courts to use writs of injunction to restrain movements for the protection of labor. Some legislation of this sort is needed, for we do not think any just man will deny that the federal courts have strained their authority at times by granting injunctions which denied to laboring men the exercise of certain fundamental rights of citizenship. All that laboring men ask is that the peremptory writ of injunction shall be curbed in its application to their conduct within the bounds which are observed in its application to other members of society and to other interests. There is no wrong in this, and Congress is not likely to grant the toilers of the land any exemption from the fair application of the law which would harm any of their fellow citizens.

The cartoon referred to has at its base a large cauldron labeled "Unionism," underneath which is a hot fire, and from which arises flames and vapor that take the form of demoniacal faces, variously labeled "Riot," "Mob Violence," Dynamite Persuasion," "Anarchy," etc. Beneath the cartoon is the title "Anti-Injunction Legislation." On one side of the cauldron stands Mr. Mitchell, president of the miners' union, and on the other Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, both dressed in fantastic wizard costume and represented as concocting the horrid brew of crime which issues from the vessel. The drawing of the cartoon is strong, and the printing in the usual excellent style of the publication.

The cartoon could have but one purpose. That purpose is to impress the looker, with all the force that a well-drawn picture has, that union labor and the ablest of its leaders want to bring about a condition of crime, violence and anarchy, wholly freed from responsibility to law.

There is neither reason nor sense in picking out easy words to define this outrage upon American unionists and their leaders. It is simply an infamous lie and gross slander. The man who had the artistic ability

to draw the cartoon knew it was a lie and slander. The editor who accepted it knew it was a lie and slander. The publishers who printed and circulated the wicked thing knew it was a lie and slander. Every decently informed human being in the United States knows that it is a lie and slander.

Among millions of union laborers there are doubtless criminals, just as there are criminals among preachers and publishers. But unionism does not teach, authorize, encourage, excuse or defend the crimes of derelict brethren. It insists upon respect for law and the maintenance of order. It was the miners' union and not the military, that kept crime and disorder at a minimum during the great strike in the Pennsylvania anthracite region. Had Mr. Mitchell, its president, been a fomentor of violence and advocate of crime, instead of the patient, conservative, unselfish, clear-headed counselor he was, western Pennsylvania would have been the scene of rapine and murder, and the lives of such tyrants as Baer, the head of the villianous coal trust, would not have been good insurance risks for the space of a half-hour.

Mitchell and Gompers, the two leaders of organized labor, selected by Puck for defamation, are two as good, law-abiding citizens as this country has, and their voice is ever for peace and justice. Right now, while Puck is libeling Mr. Mitchell, the soft coal miners have, by an overwhelming majority, embraced his advice to accept the reduced wages offered by their employers rather than go on strike, which would bring great loss to the mine owners and great disturbance to industry. We challenge Puck to produce from the records of union labor any teaching or any act, acknowledged by the union as its own, which would, in the slightest degree, justify its horrid picture. As for Mitchell and Gompers, they are better, abler and more useful men than any two who are now or ever have been connected with Puck, and we hope and strongly advise that they bring suit for damages against the lying concern. —Labor Monitor.

Compulsory Arbitration.

Trades unionism is a factor that has to be recognized by the employing classes. Organizations of workingmen have existed in one form or another almost since the beginning of civilization. They will continue to exist as long as the present industrial system obtains. They may suffer temporary defeat in their efforts to secure better conditions for their members, but they will arise again, like the phoenix from its ashes, stronger, more potent and more influential than before.

The late Senator Hanna related this: About two years ago, in discussing the relations between capital and labor, he said that he had studied the question as far back as 1874, at the end of the most severe and destructive strikes that ever occurred in northern Ohio; a strike that was long, protracted and bitter. He referred to the conflict between the coal mine operators and their employes. Both sides suffered terribly, and when the strike was over it occurred to him that there ought to be some other way to settle differences between employers and employes. As a result of that strike the mine owners of northern Ohio organized, while their men formed an organization known as the National Bituminous Coal Miners' Association. It was the first of that character ever organized in the United States. The laws of the workingmen's union provided that no strikes should occur until every effort in the right direction should fail.

Formerly men could agitate and strike, but recognition that a conference or an arbitration board would give the workers was not to be thought of by employes. By dint of perseverance through the centuries, unionism has forced its opponents to recognize it as a permanent factor in social, economic and industrial affairs, and when the representatives of labor meet with the representatives of capital for conciliatory or arbitration purposes, they met as equals. It was only by waging strikes disastrous to the other side, even if they were likewise to their own, that the union forced upon the capitalists a sense of justice that in time brought about conciliation and arbitration, and did away with much of the strife that formerly obtained.

But now the opponents of organized labor believe they can substitute compulsory arbitration for voluntary arbitration, thus making arbitration as a whole a stench in the nostrils of fair-minded and liberty-loving people. Unions realize the evils of compulsory arbitration, and have placed themselves in a decidedly hostile position towards it. They contend that voluntary disputes whereby the contending parties agree to abide by

the decision of the arbitrators, who are appointed by themselves, whether the decision is in their favor or against them. It is usually resorted to when both sides feel that they have the right with them, and hence when the impartial tribunal passes upon matters in dispute the side that is right feels its position has been justified, while the side that is wrong realizes that it has been in error.

Of course, decisions of arbitration boards are seldom satisfactory to both sides. Neither are the results of strikes; but there is a greater chance of getting justice from an impartial arbitration board than there is from a strike. In the one case the decision is the result of careful and intelligent deliberation, while in the other success is the result of superior strength.

Compulsory arbitration, on the other hand, is likely to give the gravest dissatisfaction. It would mean the institution of a permanent arbitration tribunal. Men would be appointed as members because of services rendered to the dominant political party, and not because of their fairness or their fitness. If the power that would appoint them was friendly to labor the board would reflect friendly sentiments, and this would be a standing invitation for the unions to make demands. They would feel that if all they asked were not conceded there would be at least a compromise that would be in the nature of a gain not enjoyed when the demands were made.

On the other hand, if the appointing power was antagonistic to the workers' interests, the very reverse would occur, and there would be an incentive on the part of employers to impose harsh conditions upon the workers. On the slightest possible pretext hours would be lengthened, wages reduced and the employers would feel that their actions would be sustained by the permanent compulsory arbitration board, and in all probability they would be sustained.

Trades unionism is too important a factor to be injured by traps set by its unscrupulous opponents, and one of the most dangerous traps is the one labeled "compulsory arbitration." Workmen and employers getting together and discussing their differences and settling them between themselves is, as a general rule, much better than settling them by the strike method, but they will not tolerate compulsory arbitration.—Woodworker.

BAER'S SOUL BROTHER.

Mr. J. W. Jenks, general manager of the American Steel Hoop Company's mills, speaking for the steel trust before the House Committee on Labor regarding the eight-hour bill, did more than oppose that measure. He advocated child labor.

"For God's sake," he cried in passionate pleading, "don't legislate to stop a boy working! He is not going to kill himself."

Boys, according to this broad-minded and warm-hearted friend of youth, "are kept at school so long we can not get them."

Mr. Jenks's belief that labor would be beneficial and not injurious to the boys now wasting their time in school is no doubt sincere. Labor, in his view, is mere pastime. "Ten or eleven hours a day working in a rolling mill," he asserted, "is only good, healthy evercise."

Here we have a soul brother to the pious Mr. Baer of the coal trust, which employs plenty of children at the breakers, and who regards himself and other gentlemen of his kind as "Christian men, to whom God in His infinite wisdom has intrusted the property interests of the country."

Fortunately for the schoolboys, and fortunately for men, too, the community does not wear trust spectacles It has a conscience. It believes that children have a right to education and were born for something better than to be little slaves to "captains of industry." It believes, too, in the right of men to organize for self-protection, so that they also shall save themselves from slavery.

Naturally it agonizes the Jenkses and the Baers to see their employes formed into trade unions, which raise wages and shorten the hours of labor and enable fathers to support their children. But for these trade unions the children would have to support themselves and grow up in a state of ignorance that would have a most favorable effect upon dividends by lowering wages.—San Francisco Examiner.

UNDERSTAND THE LABOR SIDE.

Organized labor is passing through another crisis in its history and will need all the friendly feeling that it can obtain from the public. The greatest trouble that organization has experienced is in being misunderstood. It is the custom to select one, or more, exceptionally drastic performances

on the part of a few members, or mistaken sympathizers of an organization, and from them to deduct a judgment of the entire question. It is hardly necessary to say that in each judgment so delivered that labor organization is condemned and generally classed with the dangerous features that threaten the stability of business and government.

Unfortunately for labor, as well as for everybody else, whenever there is a controversy between capital and labor, it is the former that is able to present its side of the case, while labor must accept such attention as is given it. The causes leading up to the trouble are lost sight of in the resultant effects and as the men generally have more to do with the latter than the former, capital hides safely behind the source of the trouble and escapes its share of public censure.

There is no excuse for the shortcomings of labor in the wrong doing of capital, neither is there any excuse for all of the favor of public sentiment being directed toward capital when it is directly responsible for the most of the wrongs that are charged to labor.

The statement is often made that labor organizations are a menace to the government and a danger to the well being of the people, but investigation will prove that labor organizations are just as carefully planned and managed as the best combinations of capital are. The difference in their operation is that the profit of the labor organization benefits very many while the profit of the corporation benefits very few. The difference is represented in the ability of the few to work the many under such conditions as they elect and in which plan of operation the workers find it necessary to get together in all matters pertaining to their employment. This is what is called the organization of labor and in the minds of many economists there is nothing good in such association because it hampers trade, is unlawful, a menace, and other dreadful things too numerous to mention, all of which statements prove nothing but a lack of acquaintance with the subject.

Organization has for its basis the protection of the interests of those affiliated with it and this definition applies to all of its forms regardless of character.

The labor organization was formed, naturally, for the protection of those who work for wages and for the defense of the individual workman against the unfair practices of the employer. In noting this statement, it must not be inferred that the natural trend of the labor organization is one of opposition to the employer, for the facts in connection therewith demonstrate to the contrary.

We do not hesitate to say that there are a few special cases where the above statement does not wholly apply, but it is not usual to make a general ruling on the evidence presented a special case, which in this instance is nothing more than the exception that proves the rule.

We are forever told that trade unions interfere with personal rights; that they interfere with the right of the employer to do as he pleases with his money and that they take to themselves certain privileges they deny others. This is often true of new organizations which sometimes are poorly guided, but out of poor organizations have come the good ones, and it is undeniable that the strongest organizations are the best and most conservative. The great trouble has been that in dealing with the question the tendency has been to demand something from the labor organization that is not expected in dealing with the usual forms of business. As we are willing to refuse to accept the scheme of financial wreckers for the evidences of poor business management generally so we ought in fairness accept the principles of labor organization as they are practiced by the most progressive labor organizations as evidence of the purposes of labor organization as a whole. Generally speaking, the substantial labor organization is regarded as a reliable association of employes who realize that it is impossible for the individual employe to successfully bargain for his employment. It is the getting together of men having common interests who believe that they can secure greater advantages working together than they can separately. Organization, and through it representation, is absolutely necessary to the man, and in turn the same organization that represents the employe guarantees to the employer stability of trade conditions, so far as continuous employment is concerned, when both parties have completed their bargain covering work and wages.

The purpose of the labor organization is a commendable one, and, so far as it has been able to apply its methods, the standards of employment and living have been progressive and this means equal advantage to the entire community affected. Good wages paid in one community compared with low wages paid in another, the difference in the people and their living conditions, demonstrate the claims of the benefits of labor organization more emphatically than any pen picture can tell.

Employers of labor, while often committed to a policy of opposition, still confess that in these times of great enterprises, where men work together under the same conditions, the same hours and use the same machinery, that it is absolutely necessary to settle all questions affecting employment through the representatives of their employes if satisfactory results are to be realized. Regardless of the theoretical notions that sometimes maintain regarding payment for service rendered, the progressive employer realizes that to insure perfect satisfaction in his industry he must employ his men under equal conditions. This is only possible under some form of organization of employes and the labor organization is the natural form to represent the men.

The benefits of any association must be judged by the results, and this statement is particularly applicable to labor organization. It has accomplished everything the worker enjoys in the way of betterment of conditions which is best shown in wages, conditions and legislative regulation of several matters affecting employment.

In the face of all claims to the contrary, which endeavor to show the labor agitator the absolute dictator, the labor organization is a democratic association. Every law, officer and performance of the body is the decision of a majority of its members, and not the work of one clothed with absolute authority, as is sometimes understood in the popular idea of the walking delegate. It stands for fairness in its relations to the employer. Its principles permit it to ask only so much as it will give in return and the advantages are shared with the community in which it lives.

Politically, the labor movement is independent of partisan affiliation and no party is recognized as its particular champion. Measure and men are the predominant principles of the labor movement in politics.

The religion of the labor movement is neither sectarian nor dogmatic. Each man is left free to exercise his religious privileges and worship his Creator as he sees fit, although each labor organization worthy the name exacts, as a condition of membership, the recognition of a Supreme Ruler of the universe.

Educationally the labor movement has been the school for thousands of workers in which they have received a knowledge of economics which has fitted them to intelligently recognize the great questions affecting industrial operation, as well as questions of government.

The labor organization has served to develop personal character, which, in its turn, has exercised its beneficial influence in the homes of the nation, giving to the American people the most intelligent citizenship on the face of the earth and a class of skilled labor that has conquered the markets of the world. The often repeated statement that labor organization stands in the way of the individual is false in every particular. Labor organization stands in the way of no man. It is the employer who falls back upon the minimum rate of wages he has arranged to pay who sets up that claim to shield him in his performances.

Socially the labor organization has brought the men and women who work, and their families, together; it has shown them the good there is in each other; it has shown them the necessity for higher standards and they have worked along together toward their ideals, each respecting the other and enjoying the advantages of the higher development that must come where an intelligent people unite for their common welfare.

Fraternally the organizations exemplify in the most practical manner their firm belief in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. It is the broad fraternal plan that leads each man to regard the welfare of his fellow as sacredly as his own.

In this connection there is one great question in which many of the otherwise excellent labor organizations have been lacking. The organizations should not stop at working together, so far as their actual relations with the employer are concerned, but they

should in every instance stand to the relief of each other in sickness and death.

A common fault with many labor organizations is the cheapness of the membership that clamors perpetually for lower dues regardless of the necessities of the organization. Low dues are not the best recommendation an organization can offer as proof of its worth. We find the organizations that have succeeded in raising wages, shortening hours and generally improving conditions are the ones that pay the highest dues, and further they are regarded by their employers as the most reliable and substantial organizations in the labor movement. Cheapness is not a consistent feature of an organization that is working for improvement along its chosen lines of operation, particularly when its work is for higher wages.

We believe one necessary feature of a successful labor organization to be a plan for caring for the sick and deceased members. This is no time for the members of a labor organization to "pass the hat" to keep a member from being thrown on the hands of a charity organization. Nothing will militate against an organization more than to have to admit that it begs to keep its fellows out of the poorhouse. Every member who is worthy the name should have enough foresight to insist that his organization pay sick and death benefits in sufficient amounts to at least insure comfort in sickness and decency in burial. It will cost a small sum compared with the benefits received. It is an independent manner of caring for one's self; it is not charity to receive it, for it is simply the return on a good investment. We do not believe in an organization burdening itself beyond its means, but every lodge, or division, knows what can safely be done and it is a duty it owes to itself to do it.

The very successful insurance feature of the railway organizations, that pay millions annually, stands in evidence of what can be done if the membership so wills.

Again it furnishes an incentive for continuance of membership that does not maintain where nothing but the fact of mere membership is the condition. Where there is something substantial there men and women will remain, particularly when it is their protection against illness and death. Above everything else labor organization should have a practical sentimentality about it that will raise it above the poor house and the potter's field.

Labor organizations have made many mistakes and some failures, but no more than can be accredited to other business corporations. The insurance reports of the several States say: "The oldest unions have developed system of accounts and methods of bookkeeping for their affairs, which, for perfection and adaptability to the ends to be accomplished, are not excelled in any class of mercantile or manufacturing establishments."

But the advantages of labor organization must be summed up in its achievements, which briefly are as follows: Increased wages, shorter hours, prevention of unnecessary wage reduction, legislation regulating sanitary conditions, the truck store, the employment of women and children, preventing the employment of women and children at night, regulating the age of the child in employment, demanding safety appliances, fire escapes, etc. They have established inspection bureaus, evening schools for workers, boards of arbitration, and have had laws enacted exempting the wages of women and children from garnishment, defining the liability of corporations for injuries received by employes, guaranteeing protection from the aggressive tendencies of employers and in every way the labor organization has exercised its influences toward the betterment of the working classes which is shown in the home conditions that are declared to be the best in the world, and the facts, both in the advantages received by the working people and their employers, by the living conditions of the people and the great volume of business that is made possible by the highest type of labor—the workingman and workingwoman of America.

The labor organization is not visionary—it is practical—it accepted conditions as it found them—it commenced its work at the bottom and has worked toward the top—its benefits are inestimable, but of all its good work the public knows surprisingly nothing.

The greatest work the labor organization has before it is to have its purposes understood for what they mean and to settle the confusion that exists because too often purely political and other like associations are made to represent the labor movement and discredit it.

The employers' associations are demanding fairness in the open and fighting it in the dark. The best labor organizations are endeavoring to secure the enactment of laws as the surest and fairest means of attaining their purposes. If the history of the world is anything from which to judge the employers will not win.—Railroad Trainmen's Journal.

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THE EX-UNION MAN'S HOSTILITY TOWARD ORGANIZED LABOR.

It generally happens that when an active trade unionist enters the ranks of the employers he almost immediately forgets his past and the "tyranny of the employer." If owing to his past activity as an agitator when starting business he has no choice but to employ union labor he bewails the fact that he had taken such an active part in the affairs of the union.

While in the union he was the first to denounce the grabbing propensities and exploiting abilities of the employers. Yet the moment he becomes one he develops a Parryite patriotism worthy of his chief.

I know of a case where a prominent unionist that was an officer of the organization to which he belonged and never lost an opportunity of cursing and swearing at the "bosses," becoming an employer and using arguments in favor of free labor that would have given credit to the best paid and cleverest walking delegate of an employers' union. His former fellow unionists, some of whom are in his employ, can not understand this lightning thought change. To them it seems remarkable and inexplicable how a man can change his opinions so quickly. There is, however, a lesson to be learned from this change of opinion. Let us try and analyze, or rather seek the "causes," that led to the "effect." When one is a wage earner receiving so much per day or week for his labor he is placed at a disadvantage when the price of those commodities which his labor buys is increased. The purchasing power of his remuneration for the work he does decreases proportionately with the increased price of everything that he consumes and uses. It is therefore to the interest of the wage earner to follow the example of the employers who are successful only when they sell their products in the dearest market and are allowed the opportunity of buying in the cheapest. The energy of a human being is something that can be bought, and as such it is to the interest of all employers, irrespective of individual sympathy and sentiment, to buy this at the lowest cost.

Where there is no artificial check, such as a labor organization, the employers are permitted to make competition so severe amongst those who have energy to dispose of that it very soon reaches that degree popularly called the starvation limit. This limit is the amount of money that purchases the food upon which the unmarried man and woman can barely subsist. But we know that men are endowed with desires, both of mind and body. One desire of the body is that which compels the male to seek a close and permanent association with one of the so-called weaker sex. This sexual association places the married man at a positive disadvantage when he enters the industrial competitive field, and though being forced to provide sustenance for two he must compete with the individual that is not so circumstanced.

So we see that a change has taken place; inasmuch, that while the unmarried toiler can compete with and underbid the married man, the latter is compelled to work for the same wage and feed, house and clothe two persons instead of one. But the single man also is ambitious of one day uniting his fortunes in the same manner as his benedict competitor. When this occurs he is exactly in the position occupied by the married man at the time he, the single man, underbid him in the selling of labor.

The married man has responsibilities, and one of these is to provide for his family those necessaries of life without which they can not thrive. To obtain these necessaries he must be alert by availing himself of every legitimate means to get for his labor increased purchasing power. Which means: That he must dispose of what he has to sell in the high-priced market and follow the example of the employer as far as is consistent with his duty to other wage workers when buying.

Competition is of two kinds: Rude and refined. The rude kind of competition is that which impels the strong man to trample upon and destroy the less strong. Refined competition is that which influences men and women to amalgamate their interests in order to protect and assist each other, at

the same time giving talent and ability fair play.

The interests of the wage earners from the selling standpoint are similar. It is therefore profitable for them to amalgamate their selling interests and maintain a certain standard of selling equality. This equality is not liked by the employer, as it is against his interests and imposes restrictions when he is buying.

When a trade unionist who has helped to build up this standard and its incidentals leaves the ranks of the workers for the purpose of becoming a buyer of labor he experiences to a larger extent than the older employers the effects of this standard or opposition to his material desire to buy in the cheapest market. This is a rational explanation of the hostility that an ex-unionist, when he becomes an employer, manifests toward his late associates and their aims. It is a different environment and interest that brings about this metamorphosis in the union man when he becomes boss.—Bernard Rose in the Clothing Trades Bulletin.

GOMPERS'S REPLY TO PATTERSON.

The great respect I have for Senator Patterson, and the great debt owing him by organized labor, makes the task of dissenting from any opinion expressed by him a delicate one. But I would be recreant to the trust reposed in me were I to shirk this duty.

It was with considerable surprise that I heard Senator Patterson say that the business element of the State of Colorado was in sympathy with the course pursued by Governor Peabody. That any considerable portion of the community should even countenance, to say nothing of sympathizing with the violation of the fundamental constitutional rights of the citizens, is a matter of surprise, and, if it did exist—that is, if a certain number of people did favor Governor Peabody's actions when the troops were ordered out, it is extremely doubtful whether many still adhere to that view.

When the Citizens' Alliance of Denver was formed, the representatives of the corporations and the merchants who brought it into being, forced every one to join whom they could influence. Some of its members refused to receive rent from union tenants, and ordered them to vacate the houses they were occupying. Bakeries were refused flour because they would not discharge union men. The teamster employes told their men if they organized a union they would be starved out and driven out of town. These are only illustrations of some of the things done by the alliance. Coming at a time when the employers and employed were getting along harmoniously, it clearly proves that the alliance was forcing the fighting and drove the men into taking the stand which they were compelled to take to protect their interests by saving their organizations.

Senator Patterson gave a splendid description of the achievements of organization as regards hours of labor, improved surroundings and the like. He then says the troubles of a year ago started over very "little things." Perhaps some demands made by one side and refused by the other were in and of themselves of not much consequence; but back of these "little things" the apparent cause of the dispute, was the real cause, the effort to destroy the labor organizations, and with them all the advantages that Senator Patterson so eloquently describes.

If the sentiment that now supports Governor Peabody comes from those whose business was impaired by the strike a year ago. I can only say that it is not at the door of organized labor that the blame can be laid.

If sympathetic strikes are to be condemned (and we deplore them), and with them the boycott which Senator Patterson says is the very "apotheosis of force," how about the sympathetic lockout by Denver merchants and the boycott on those who would not be whipped into line to follow the Citizens' Alliance banner and blacklisting of union men? In Denver it is the Citizens' Alliance and not the Unions that are to blame for what happened, if blame attaches.

Passing now from Denver to the labor disputes in other parts of Colorado, was it not the failure on the part of the miners, millmen and smeltermen to get an eight-hour day that led to the present difficulty? And how stands public sentiment on the eight-hour question? Here one can speak with certainty, for the public stood up to be counted, and were counted, and by a majority of 40,000 votes the people of Colorado voted for a constitutional amendment providing for an eight-hour day in those industries; and had not some of the members

of the Legislature been false to their oaths, an eight-hour law would now be the law of the State, and these strikes would not have occurred.

This amendment being now a part of the constitution, is therefore, a part of the organic law of the State. It is of greater dignity than a statute, and the strikes are nothing more than an attempt on the part of the workmen to enforce the constitution of Colorado. The neglect or refusal, whether the result of ignorance or of vicious hostility on the part of the legislators to obey the constitutional mandate to pass a law in accord with this provision to secure the eight-hour day, made it necessary for workmen to secure it by their own efforts, in the absence of the law which should now be upon the statute books.

Will any one say that public sentiment is so fickle as to repudiate its action of less than a year and a half ago? If it considered eight hours a long enough day in those industries in 1902, why is there a different opinion now? The sentiment that Senator Patterson has heard expressed must come from those who voted against the eight-hour amendment.

The Citizens' Alliance movement, which began with such a flourish of trumpets and so much noise has dwindled in point of numbers that it is now only composed of the representatives of a few large railroad, mining and other corporations. A very few merchants are still with them. In Denver they have one representative on the board for the sake of appearances. In Trinidad a recent meeting of the Citizens' Alliance brought together eight men, including Major Hill, the officer in command of the militia in that city, and this is one of the present storm centers. As to the question of the failure to reach a better understanding, who is to blame for this? Surely, not the Unions whose constitutions provide for conciliation and arbitration; nor the representatives of labor organizations who have at all times been willing to confer with the employers and who have sought conferences with them repeatedly, and failed. The blame lies with the employers who will accept nothing from the unions but unconditional surrender, and this labor will not do.

The alliances may, in conjunction with the Governor, plunge the State more deeply in debt; they may still further depress all industries by keeping the largest of them tied up, but they can not destroy the unions; they have come to stay. They may be temporarily checked, strikes may be lost, and a union crushed, but they will reappear again and again in the work of uplifting humanity which is theirs; they will not be deterred by the sympathetic lockout, the blacklist, nor the bayonets of the soldiers; and when this is understood the Citizens' Alliances' puerile attempt to destroy the unions will cease, and the better understanding which I desire as much as does our friend, Senator Patterson, will come as a harbinger of a better time.

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LABOR IS RIGHT.

In a recent address upon the labor question Dr. Felix Adler, head of the New York branch of the Society for Ethical Culture, said:

Do we approve of organized labor?

It almost strikes me sometimes as ludicrous when that question is asked. It does not really matter very much whether we approve it. The situation is not such that organization waits upon our tardy approval of our modified and qualified and condescending approbation.

Organization is in the air. Organization is the order of the day. Organization is everywhere. Capital is organized, they say. Why should not labor be organized? Everything is organized.

Science is being organized. Even the solitary thinker is solitary no longer; the solitary scholar, the philosopher, meets his fellow philosopher in congresses; the psychologists, the historians, the economists, the scientific investigators—everywhere are these huge congregations of effort, these co-operative efforts—everywhere instances of concerted action. Everywhere great ends are undertaken, not singly, but jointly.

Is it to be wondered at that labor should be organized? Labor simply follows the general trend. You can not any more prevent it than you can prevent organization anywhere else.

And, moreover, there is a special reason why there should be this organization or association of laborers, because, as everyone knows, the argument is so simple that one is almost ashamed to repeat it—that the laborer, singly and individually, is at an enormous disadvantage as against the em-

ployer, the same disadvantage at which a man is who wishes to dispose of a house when it is known that he must sell on the instant; that he can not wait.

A man who must sell his house, of whom it is known that he must dispose of it, is at a great disadvantage. He will not get his price, the price that is proper, because it is known that he can not wait.

So the laborer can not get the price of his services because it is known that he can not wait. His necessities are pitted against the resources of the employer; his existence, always close to the verge of want, is pitted against the broad margin of the employer; his ignorance of market conditions is pitted against the experience and the outlook of the employer.

The only weapon in his hands is the threat of withdrawing his service; but as the place of an individual can easily be filled, that threat is perfectly futile.

What shall he do? To establish himself in business is out of the question. He has not as an individual the capital. More and more, large capital is required. He can not do that.

Shall he go upon the land, as they say? That, too, is impossible. The mere expense of taking himself and his family to the land is prohibitive.

What shall he do? Threaten as an individual to leave his employer's service when there are a hundred and a thousand others ready to take his place? What shall he do? He stops to think and finds that, while the threat to withdraw his service as an individual is futile; if a hundred people threatened to withdraw, that is more effective, because the places of a hundred can not be so easily filled, and that if a thousand threaten to withdraw that is still more effective, and that if finally 150,000 withdraw, as they did in the anthracite coal strike, that is extremely effective, because the place of 150,000 can not be filled.

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The Tribune of Johannesburg, South Africa, commenting upon the economic condition in America, prints the following:

"The opinion now seems to be very generally held that not many years can elapse before America will be rent with civil strife. The forces making thereto have been gathering strength with startling rapidity, and no nation has ever suffered such a rapid reclension from conditions of stability to those whereof revolution is bred. The rich have grown rich beyond the dreams of avarice, the poor have been sunk in the abyssmal depths of poverty; the freedom of the American citizen has become a myth, the vast and corrupt trusts dominate the Legislatures, rob the nation and reduce the people to slavery. Suborned courts government by injunction, and military terrorism have usurped the place of justice. Labor conditions such as have lately been shown to exist in the Pennsylvania coal mines make a mockery of the Declaration of Independence, which proclaims the inalienable right of every citizen to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' Such conditions can not last forever among a people in whose breasts still lingers the recollection of the days of greater freedom and greater prosperity. If the industrial revolution should break out consequent upon some vast strike which at any moment may be precipitated, no man can predict with certainty how it would end."

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A HORSE'S AFFECTION.

The affections of a horse are not inferior to his intellectual qualities; and, especially if made a pet, he becomes very fond of his master, even though the latter abuses him greatly. Rough, unkind treatment will quickly estrange the affections of a horse. Good horse sense discovers no particular reason why a horse should be devoted to a master who habitually maltreats him.

The intellect and affections of a horse point out two things so important to a trainer that he must bear them in mind until they become fixed habits of thought:

1. Never, under any circumstances, allow a horse to successfully oppose his will to yours. If you do, he remembers it and (reasoning by experience) try it again.

2. Always keep his affection. If he dislikes you he has no wish to please you; and, if his obedience is always perfunctory, you will make but little headway in training him.

These two points assured, he will almost invariably try to do whatever you require of him—if he only knows what it is.

The principles involved in the training of horses are not hard of comprehension or many in number; and, if you once grasp them thoroughly, you have the key to the situation, so to speak, in your hands. It then becomes a matter of choice with you how far

to carry the training of your horse; whether to teach him just a few simple and entertaining things (which, for an amateur, is perhaps wisest), or to undertake his "higher education."

The first thing needful is to understand thoroughly the nature of a horse, and the way in which his mind works. The intellect of a horse does not differ from that of a man in kind, but it does differ, very considerably, in degree. Hence, as we would naturally expect, he reasons far more from experience than from observation. A simple illustration of this is found in breaking a colt to halter. When first tied, it is with a rope that he can not break, though he invariably tries to. Convinced, after several attempts, that he can not do this, he gives it up for good, and subsequently, when tied by a smaller cord, it does not occur to him that he can break it. So, during his whole life, he reasons from that first experience, and permits himself to be tied by a halter that he could snap like a thread, if he but knew it. An old horse, it is true, sometimes becomes a halter puller; but this again is reasoning by experience, for some day he unintentionally breaks a weak halter, and this teaches him that all halters are not alike. Consequently the old rogue will thereafter try the strength of every halter that is put on him.

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The Duty of the Hour.

"Slander hath a thousand tongues." It has been reiterated in these columns that organized labor, locally and nationally, has nothing to fear from manufacturers' associations, but there is always more or less mischief consequent upon the dissemination of untruths. The activity of Parryite adherents is displayed solely in a propaganda of malicious inventions. Let an item (no matter how small or insignificant) appear in the daily press, adversely affecting the prestige of organized labor, and the incident is at once malevolently magnified into a serious charge. Such are always the tactics of those engaged in an agitation whose basis is error and whose object is ignoble. No man—no association of men—can lay claim to merit for work done in attempting to disrupt organized labor. It must be remembered, however, that such mischievous talk may have a measurable effect upon the unthinking and indifferent.

It will not do for the local movement to allow these hireling slander mongers to pursue their work unchecked. It is the duty of trade unionists to realize this antagonism in Cincinnati and vicinity and present a loyal and determined front. No true member of a labor union will go below deck when the storm is fiercest. On the contrary, he should resolve to be more vigilant and more attentive to his duties and obligations as a unionist, and he should seek to impart this feeling to his fellow unionists. Attendance upon regular and called meetings is a primal obligation. Organized labor has not achieved its present success through the efforts of men who shout on the street corners and whisper in the meeting; who vent their feelings and exploit their ideas in a saloon, but fail when in meetings to give their comrades the benefit of their thoughts and suggestions.

In fact the derelicts are being watched. Any display of indifference at this time will come home to them, sooner or later. When the battle is on, those who skulked in the rear need never hope to come to the front in the cause of unionized labor. Every man's advice is of some value; and to those who may deem their suggestions valueless or impracticable, it may be said: "Your presence is a power and see to it that you contribute that presence."

As is well known to the members of organized labor, there are now pending in Congress two measures vitally affecting the advancement of our movement—the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills. The Parryites have been specially active before the committees having these bills in charge; and they will leave nothing undone, in the way of effort or money to defeat the passage of these measures, during the present session. This is mentioned to further emphasize the necessity for loyal, vigilant and aggressive work on the part of all organized wage earners.

Now is the opportune time for the neglectful to once more resolve to give renewed and more intelligent work toward the success of labor's chief instrumentality—the union label. Commence with the women folks at home. Drive it into them, like driving a nail into a door, that they must make no purchases without asking and insisting upon the label. Talk the label at all times. Talk it to your friends and acquaintances. Whisper it in Gath and shout it from the housetops. Be eloquent. Remember that the label is the hallowed trade mark of unionism, and nothing you say in its favor will savor of exaggeration. Make known your wishes and sentiments in this matter to every merchant. Say to him plainly and unequivocal-

ly that by handling the label he demonstrates his friendship for organized labor; and that by not handling it, he puts himself in the attitude of being an enemy. Above and beyond all, no unionist, whose loyalty is above suspicion, should hand his wages to wife, mother, daughter or sister without iterating and reiterating: "This money goes for label goods. Remember and always remember."—Cincinnati Chronicle.

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Labor Notes.

New Orleans, La., has nineteen negro labor unions, numbering 11,000 men.

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In Saxony, Germany, there is an industrial school for every 14,641 inhabitants.

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The demand for skilled white labor is steadily increasing in South Africa.

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In the German Parliament there are over eighty representatives of working men.

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Children engaged in labor in the United States reach the enormous figures of 1,850,000.

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In Indiana the total number of establishments which employ union labor is 961, giving work to 91,153 men.

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At Springfield, Mass., the strike of the boiler makers in the Boston & Albany repair shops has been settled.

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It has been announced that martial law at Telluride will be continued indefinitely. Governor Peabody had prepared an order abrogating martial law there, but it has been canceled.

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Delegate Kalanianaole of Hawaii has introduced bills in Congress prohibiting the employment of Mongolians on public works in Hawaii, and making eight hours a day's work in such employment.

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The scarcity of work in Belfast, owing to slackness in the linen trade and ship building industries, has caused considerable distress among the working classes. The number of unemployed has been estimated at 7,500, and out of these 1,000 are said to be trade union men.

The manufacturing crisis in Spain is becoming more acute. A number of factories have been closed and there are now 10,000 men and a large number of women and children out of employment.

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According to the report of the United States Commissioner of Education the average monthly wages of teachers for 1902 was $49 for men and about $40 for women. Less than 28 per cent. of the teachers are men, or 122,392 out of a total of 439,596.

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Chicago (Ill.) millwrights who are members of the International Flour and Cereal Employers' Union have begun suit at Minneapolis, Minn., to prevent the union from expelling or suspending them. The dispute arose with carpenters over mill work in Chicago.

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The Canonsburg Steel and Iron Company of Pittsburg, Pa., has asked its employes to accept a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amalgamated scale price. The men have refused to make the reduction and the plant is closed. It is said that an effort to run the mill with non-union men will be made.

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The percentage of the population of the United States which is supported by agriculture is 36; that by mining and various industries, 24; that by trade and commerce, 16. In Germany the figures are, respectively, 38, 37 and 11; in England 10, 59 and 11; in France 44, 34 and 9, and in Italy 57, 28 and 4.

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Chicago brewery workmen have secured the full increase in wages that they demanded, and the danger of a strike in that industry is passed. A compromise was reached in the wages of the laborers, who are to receive $13 a week instead of the $14 at first demanded. The wages of the skilled workmen are to be $18 a week for an eight-hour day.

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The Jamaican Legislature has passed a bill practically prohibiting emigration to Panama. Laborers desiring to go there will be compelled to pay $15 each, and contractors will have to pay $10 for every man secured in Jamaica for the work. The measure causes great dissatisfaction there. The government is trying to arrange with Washington about getting laborers.

CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, Ill.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

The Master Roofers' Association of Chicago has signed the wage scale of the Roofing Teamsters' Local 741, which gives us conditions as good as any local has in the city of Chicago. A minimum rate of $15.00 per week and 25 cents per hour over time. We secured this without any trouble whatever. We wish to thank our International officers and the Joint Council of Chicago for their help in securing the same.

We beg to remain your brothers,

CHAS. DIXON, Sec'y-Treas.

Jas. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—Having been elected correspondent of Local 746, I suppose it is up to me to tell of the success and troubles of our local with the hope that other locals will profit by our experience. Before 746 was organized the wages rangea from $6 per week to $12. Now they range from $12.50 up to $16. So much for success. But the members are forgetting one of the most important duties of a unionist, viz.: Paying dues promptly. But our officers are waking up to the situation and hope to have our local up to date before long. Wearing the monthly button is another duty not only members of our local, but others forget. I look on the button as the best organizer that ever "came down the pike." It costs but little, why not keep it working? When you meet a driver without his button tell him how it helped to raise his and our wages and shorten our hours of labor.

Yours fraternally,

WM. H. WATKINS,
Cor. Sec'y, Local 746.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—Once again I will ask a small space in The Magazine to let the brothers know that 725 is still alive. Our regular meeting on the 10th of April was opened at 6 p. m., when, after considering our new wage scale and hearing the quarterly report of the trustees on the financial condition of the local, which was All, Brother Reid, the chairman of our trustees, being here from headquarters for that purpose, the meeting was adjourned at 8:30 o'clock for the purpose of holding a smoker. Well, Mr. Editor, they call it a smoker, but there was not any smokes. However, to make up we were given all the beer we could drink and all the sandwiches we could eat, and then the fun—a string band, comic songs and others, especially a fine one from Brother Mangles, one of our trustees. Then there was five boxing bouts, two of which were professional, but the best of all was between Brother R. H. Kinsey of the West Suburban Company, and Wm. Churchill of Johnson's express. They certainly went to it, and finally it had to stop as the crowd pretty near raised the roof. We also had the president, Brother Armstrong, and the vice-president, Brother Kapp, but they are like myself—too stout to have much wind. We hope they will improve for the next one.

The hall was crowded. Third Vice-President J. B. Fitzpatrick, who happened to be in town, came up to see the fun, as did also sister locals.

I think this is about long enough, but if any of the brothers should visit Chicago and get around 118 Fifth avenue when Local 725 is having a smoker we will show them a good time.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. MOORE, Cor., 725.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

Jas. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—We take great pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you of the welfare of our Local Union, No. 628. We had a very nice meeting on Sunday evening, April 10, it being the occasion of our first drawing and smoker, which was a grand success, both socially and financially. We realized over $250, and that with only two weeks' work.

We initiated twenty-nine new members into the Local, which was very encouraging for this city. We hope and expect to have the entire city thoroughly organized before the year is out.

I trust by the time this letter will appear

in print that the St. Louis affair will have terminated with victory on our side.

With best wishes for the success of the organization in general, I am,

Yours fraternally,

JNO. J. McMANUS,

Pres. Local No. 628.

Editor Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—I see in the April Magazine an editorial asking the support of the brothers in an agitation to have the base ball players demand that they be taken to the ball grounds by union drivers. I wish to say that this city has two clubs and that the managers of both of them compelled the man who did the work for them to join the union.

I ask that our brothers give Connie Mack and Hughey Duff all the help they can when they visit their cities to play ball. They were the first ones to employ union drivers.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours fraternally,

ALEX MAGUIRE,

Business Agent, Local 416.

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Cincinnati, O.

Mr. James J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—I send you a few lines I wish to be published in our official Magazine.

The Truck Drivers' Local 760 is still advancing slow but sure and will say we were up against Mr. Parry's organization good and hard, but we got the increase in wages in a good many stables and have established a work day, something the teamsters have not had here in Cincinnati for a long time, and hope by the time the gavel raps to call our convention to order we will be much stronger, as the different business agents of all local unions are going to move to new headquarters at 1125 Vine street the first of May from all different crafts of labor in our city.

JOHN MULLEN, Cor. Sec'y Local 760.

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Cleveland, Ohio.

To the Editor:

I say to the men of the teaming craft in the United States who are trying to earn an honest living, organize, and do it quickly, for the time is coming when you will not only have to beg on your bended knees for work, but you will have to do it for the privilege of living at all.

They tell us all things are peaceful and tranquility reigns supreme in this glorious country of ours. It will appear this way as long as the teamster stands idly by and never tries to better his condition. When he does, he is indicted by a grand jury backed up some citizens' alliance or some other grand plutocrat society whose name should be Working Man's Murder Association, for these associations try to deny the workingman the right to exist.

Now, in Cleveland, which is a large city, the teaming craft, if organized, could get any reasonable demand granted. Men working at the craft will stand by and express their wish for the success of the organization, but will not become a part of it because they are afraid to be looked upon as men who have a thought of home or family.

The best local in this city is No. 96, the Hack Drivers. I am proud of them, and I think they will show the other teamsters that it pays to be organized, and they are willing to be indicted on the charge of being organized.

I think the day is not far distant when we will have the banner local of hack drivers of Ohio. I trust we will not be indicted for that.

The cry of the working class has always been, "all we ask is a chance to live." The hack drivers of Cleveland wish to add one word to that, and that is "decent."

The drivers of Cleveland are above what was in vogue here until lately. It has been the fashion for the employe to find the best place to sleep that opportunity would offer, generally on a bench in a harness room, a soft spot in a box stall, carriage or old wagon, or in a blanket, if they could find one. The boys do not expect to be gentlemen of means and leisure, but they insist upon being gentlemen in manners, appearance and in their way of living. They expect to prove yet that the hack driver, who is out in all kinds of weather, is worthy of consideration at the hands of the riding public.

One word more to all who read this—pay your dues. If they are not paid up to date, go and pay them. Attend the meetings of your local and help run its business. Don't stay home and then register a kick at what is done. Be manly and courageous and show the world that the teaming craft, in general,

consists of the hands who guide the wheels of industry.

Now, boys, read this, think and then act. If it does you good, thanks. Good-bye, good luck to you, one and all, is the fervent wish of

RICHARD DICKSON,
Bus. Ag't of Local No. 96.

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St. Paul, Minn.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

It gives me pleasure to say that business has been very good in St. Paul. We have had a heavy pull and ice haul. The weather has broken nicely, but we have so much frost in the ground excavating has not started much as yet, and it makes things a little slack. But I think we will have a good season. We have set our scale of wages at $4 per day. Some of the boys fought hard for $4.50, but the majority thought it would not be advisable to raise it at this time, so all fell in line.

We greatly regret the trouble our International officers are having, but we don't think it is any more than newspaper talk.

Wishing the Brotherhood success, I am

Yours fraternally

J. B. COVINGTON,
Cor. Sec'y, Local 120.

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Rochester, N. Y.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—I hope you have space in The Magazine to let the brothers of other cities and States know that Rochester, N. Y., has a truck drivers' local. We organized in October, 1901, but I don't think we were ever mentioned in The Magazine. Local 304 is getting along well. We have 175 members in good standing. Our agreements are signed for 1904 and things are going along smooth. The wage scale is the same as last year with ten hours' work, $10 a week for cart drivers, $10.50 for light truck and $11 for team and heavy truck, with 25 cents per hour overtime and recognition of the union. Organizer Brother O'Neill is in Rochester looking after the interests of Coal Drivers' Local 201, that went out on strike April 1, as the coal dealers would not even consider the agreements presented by it, but we hope they will soon come to a settlement, as Brother O'Neill will do all in his power to win for the boys, for I think he is the right man in the right place. He visited Local 304 at our last meeting and gave the brothers some very interesting remarks of encouragement, and the brothers were all well pleased as some of them made the remark that they could sit and listen to him all night.

I was elected corresponding secretary at the last meeting in place of Brother Leistman, who could not attend to the office. The officers of Local 304 are: President, Lloyd Gates; vice-president, Frank Jordan; secretary-treasurer, August Mather; recording secretary, Andrew Harsch; correspondent, John Garley; conductor, Brother Luce; warden, Brother Carpenter; trustees, Brothers Maston, Hancock and Garley. Wishing all sister locals success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN GARLEY,
Cor. Sec'y, Local 304.

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San Jose, Cal.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir and Brother—It is with great pleasure that I write this letter for The Magazine:

The teamsters of San Jose have just passed through the trying period of their struggle for existence, and have held their own better than they expected. The prospects look very bright for us at present. We have been very unfortunate in losing some of our oldest and best brothers. The most unpleasant duty the writer of this article has been called upon to perform for some time was the issuing of their withdrawal cards. But they have succeeded in bettering their conditions at other work. Success to them is the wish of every member of Local 35.

We notice the awful struggle our brothers have in St. Louis and Kansas City, and it is our very earnest hope that they will be successful in getting what they are justly entitled to, namely, a fair day's pay for a good day's work. But I wish to say that we are having a little trouble here with our coal teamsters.

I will close with a good word for all. Hoping that the good old summer time will bring the down trodden what he is justly entitled to, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. S. ROLLER, Sec'y-Treas.. No. 35.

Toledo, O.

Mr. James J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—It has been a long time since our brothers have heard from Local No. 20. I would like to say we are still holding our own, and we expect to have our old agreement signed without any trouble, and we think that is doing very good for this year.

We are to have a roll-call at our next meeting. We are taking in so many new members every time we meet that we think it is a good way to get better posted on one another, so we will know who is attending meetings and who is not.

We are paying a 25-cent assessment for the months of April and May to the International for the benefit of our brothers who are out for their rights, and hope it will help them to victory, as the wages can never be too high for the labor performed by a teamster.

With best wishes for all brothers, I am,

Fraternally yours,

R. W. PATTERSON,
Rec. Sec'y, Local No. 20.

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Detroit, Mich.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—Here we are again, always at the top, with our contract for 1904 signed, and everything working lovely and no trouble in sight, and we don't want to see any, either.

As this is the busy season for the ice wagon drivers and helpers we are getting new candidates every meeting night, and some pretty good fellows at that.

Since my last letter our worthy business agent, Brother William Schepke has sent in his resignation. He is a brother that will be greatly missed by the boys as he is the right man in the right place. But we have several brothers who would make very good business agents and we will try and select the best, for the best is none to good for us.

At our special meeting, held last Sunday morning, Brother Innis gave us a hand-to-hand and heart-to-heart talk. Our doors are always open for Brother Innis. Come again.

I will close with best wishes for our Magazine and the I. B. of T. I remain

Fraternally yours,

J. B. LUYSTER,
Cor. Sec'y, Local 376.

Danbury, Conn.

Jas. J. Dwyer, Esq.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Since my last communication there has been some trouble between some of our members and their employers. It was necessary for our local officers to call out three members who were working with men who were persistent in their refusal to join our local. Our men's places were taken by the members of the firm by which they were employed, one of the bosses going so far as to take his team on the public works, but he was politely but firmly informed by the superintendent that he must belong to the I. B. of T. or employ its members if he desired to find employment on the Department of Public Works. The consequence was that he went to the home of our secretary-treasurer and informed him he would like his former employes to return to work and his three non-union men filled out applications for membership, to which they will be initiated at our next regular meeting. Everything here seems to indicate a prosperous season for union labor. The State is building a normal school here to cost $100,000. There are sewers to be built and roads to be macadamized for which the clause (union labor to be employed as far as possible) is inserted in the contracts. We have every reason to expect harmonious relations between employer and employe. Hoping to receive the next issue of our Magazine as usual, and with best wishes, I am fraternally yours,

M. EDWIN HARRISON, Cor. Sec'y..

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Tacoma, Wash.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—While looking at The Magazine I find that it is time for Local No. 313 to be heard from, so I will send this little note to inform you that we are still on the coast and will continue to be. We are 145 members strong and have a nice little local. We are getting along nicely and have not had any trouble since two years ago this month. We are about to present our bosses with another contract good for one year, and don't expect any trouble about having it signed. In reading the article from Brother Stubbs of Everett, I think he is about right in his ideal of a good union man, and I think that we have a good share of the same kind in our local, as

all traveling brothers and also brothers in need have found out, as we believe in helping when we can as we may not always have smooth sailing.

Hoping we will all see a few more locals with something to offer for the good of all organized labor, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

F. J. GOTTRY, Cor. Local 313.

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Fall River, Mass.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—I thought I would write you and let you know that we are a new local, being organized February 26, 1904. We are known as the Hack Drivers and Stable Workers' Local No. 101.

We are progressing finely, and improving our organization every week. We meet every Friday and are glad to see that the boys show up at the meetings.

We are ably assisted at our meetings by Business Agent Wilson of Local 235 and also by President Shea of that local.

Though we are young we are persistent in our efforts to make Local No. 101 one of the strongest locals in our city.

We are like all other young locals—striving to get our rights, and in time we will succeed.

Wishing success to the International Brotherhood, I am,

Yours fraternally,

NAT CALLOW, JR.,
Cor. Sec'y, Local No. 101.

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Dayton, Ohio.

To the Editor Official Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—There is not much news in the teamster line in Dayton. They are just about holding their own, feeling very much dissatisfied because they can not get an international organizer to assist them. They have been promised one from time to time, but he does not materialize. The assistance of one is needed badly here.

Since our last issue death has entered our ranks and taken away one of our best members, Brother Edward Atkins, Jr. Brother Atkins was initiated in our local, March 27, 1900, and was an active worker until his death, which occurred April 27, 1904, at the age of twenty-six years and four months.

There is lots of teaming in Dayton, and a large non-union element to do it, but, at that, the members of our organization are all working, and things might be worse for us.

Hoping to have better news for you next time, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. R. RICHARDSON,
Sec'y-Treas., No. 52.

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Burlington, Iowa.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Having been elected correspondent of our local, I thought perhaps it would not be amiss to let our sister locals know how we of Burlington are getting along.

We were three years old last January. At the time we were organized we were working teams for from $2 to $3 per day; that is, the city paid $3, but contractors paid $2 to $2.50. But by degrees we have reached the (to us) munificent scale of $3.50 and $4.00 per day for day work, drivers receiving $1.75 and $2 or $7 per week and board. Still, knowing what a small local like 218 has done there are those among us who find all kinds of fault with unionism. Our ice men or ice kings—nine in all—combined against us two years ago, and cut us out of a whole season's ice hauling. Some of the weaker ones got scared and went scabbing. One small dealer, however, did put up union ice. That helped some. Then we bought some tools of our own and went to cutting and filling butchers and business ice houses, and that way pieced out the long winter.

Then we did something else. We organized an independent ice company, the same was incorporated, and we sold shares to none but union men at $2 per share, and we limited the amount of shares that each member may hold to 100, making $2,000 for the limit that each one may hold. We elected a set of officers and a board of directors. After we had incorporated two of the unfair ice firms squared up with us. But they all said that we would never succeed, and the press even made sport of us. But perseverence and good, stanch unionism won out, and we bought out another of the scab firms, the largest in town, and rented his house and last December we cut and hauled to our own house the first load of pure union ice, and I tell you we were a pretty jovial set of skinners. We have filled nearly all the other houses for other people—butchers, brewers, poultry houses and private houses—

and filled our own house to the roof at a cost of $1,688. We have started one wagon and will soon start the other one with as good a lot of customers as there is in town. We have a good manager and are doing well so far, and we are going to succeed.

Now, one other thing I want to tell about, and I want other locals to write through The Magazine and tell us what they think of it. At the convention at Niagara Falls the Teamster's National Union and the I. T. D. U. amalgamated, the owner with more than one team was thrown out with an honorable withdrawal card. Now, that may do first rate in a place like Chicago, or some other cities nearly as large, where employers own as high as a dozen or more teams, and do not drive at all themselves. But it is playing havoc with the locals of small towns like Burlington, where we have only about sixty to seventy-five members in good standing and twelve of these are employers. But they own only two to three teams and drive one of their teams themselves. Now it throws them out and for all we know they can cut our price on the Q T, and what are we going to do about it if we can't prove anything? We have owners who succeed in keeping their teams at work all, or nearly all, the time, and other teams are idle and can't get in at all, although they have far better teams than the big owners. Now, turn twelve more loose and you can readily see that our prices will be very likely to go to where they were three years ago. I'm not saying that they will do so, for I know that some who will have to go out on a withdrawal card are as good union men as ever lived. But they are not all so, and it has raised a terrible uproar in Local 218, I can tell you. Now, will some of the other locals who are so situated please answer through our valuable Magazine and tell me how you all feel about it. If many of you feel as we do there will have to be something done to hold us together.

Yours truly,

CHARLES HICKOK,

Cor. and Rec. Sec'y, Local No. 218.

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Pittston, Pa.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

I am sorry to say that this is the first time I have written to The Magazine.

I will state that about four months ago Local 129 was on the decline, but I am happy to say that at the present time things are looking better. Now and then some of our members will drop out, but they are only too glad to come back in again, and we also receive new applications.

We are few in number, but I believe we have as good a local as there is in the State. We are in good condition and every member puts his shoulder to the wheel and pushes. We mean business where organized labor is concerned.

We have no business agent, so I intend to do that part myself this spring, and will try to have each brother do his best and get every teamster in town driven into the local.

Last Labor Day there wasn't a team in line that was not driven by a union driver, and the team owners had to pay $2.50 to get him. If they can not furnish a union man on Labor Day they will have to keep their teams in the barn.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH BEAN, Pres., Local 129.

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Steubenville, Ohio.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—For the benefit of our brothers who were unfortunate enough not to be present when our new hall was opened, I will be kind enough to give them some inside information through the Magazine as to the doings that night.

We had a large time. President Travis opened the hall and made a very neat speech. He dwelt considerable on the good effects that had been reached through our organization. After he had finished a number of good speeches were made by others who were present.

After we had listened to some good advice, refreshments were served; ice cream, cake and various kinds of fruit were served to the brothers and their guests. The way those dainties disappeared was enough to make all the doctors in the town feel good, had they been present.

The feature of the evening was a cake walk, ten couples taking part. Brother Markel and his lady were declared the winners and received the cake, which was a lovely one, baked by the lady friend of one of our brothers. Billy Read tried to eat all of it. He did not succeed in doing this, but he got away with so much of it that he had to be rubbed down before he could walk home.

It takes the teamsters to give their friends a good time. They are a jolly lot of boys in

359, and all who came were glad they did so. We had forty-eight couples in the hall and all talking at the same time. You, who were not there, missed a big thing. It was a treat to see Brother Overly, with his apron on, acting as chief cook. Brother Myers could not stay away from his girl long enough to give her a chance to talk to any other fellow. As for myself, I had enough fun to keep me until the next time.

Not wishing to take up too much space, I will close with thanks to all.

EDWARD J. HENRY,
Steubenville Local No. 359.

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Nantick, Mass.

J. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—I thought I would write you a few lines about our little Local 326. We were organized last May, and have all kinds of drivers in our ranks. There are the coal, lumber, hardware, furniture and ice men. We have a membership of forty-nine in good standing, and last year obtained conditions for them far above that which they previously had. We obtained a ten-hour day with 25 cents per hour overtime, $10.50 to $12.00 per week for one-horse teams, $12.00 to $14.00 for two-horse teams, and $13.00 to $16.00 for three-horse teams.

This year we have asked for a nine-hour day, to go into effect June 1, and we have great hopes that we will secure it.

Before we were organized, most of the men received $9.00 per week for one-horse teams, and $10.00 and $12.00 for more than one-horse. We had hard work to get the ice men to join, but we have succeeded at last.

Wishing the Brotherhood success, I am,
Yours fraternally,
H. A. GURNEY,
Sec'y-Treas., Teamsters' Protective Local 326.

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New Brighton, Pa.

Mr. James J. Dwyer:

Dear Editor—Please allow our local, No. 527, of Beaver Valley, a small space in your Magazine to let our brother teamsters know that we are still alive. We have a membership of about forty members and are continually adding new members to our roll.

Our officers are as follows: President, Mr. G. S. Barnes; vice-president, Mr. C. Remely; secretary-treasurer, Mr. D. Fields; recording and corresponding secretary, H. H. Webster; warden, Mr. H. Hinkle; walking delegate, Mr. T. Horstman; trustees, Mr. A. S. Maines, Mr. W. Barnes and Mr. T. Maniels.

Last month we were able to pay $5 per week for several sick benefits to Mr. H. Hinkle. We are like a great many locals represented in your Magazine—having members in arrears with their dues. In my opinion the sooner such people are put out of the union the better it will be for us.

With regards of I. B. of T. Local 527 of Beaver Valley,

Yours respectfully,
G. S. BARNES, President.

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Petersburg, Ind.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—We were surprised at the quick settlement we made this year with the rock road contractors, and the citizens of Petersburg who are so opposed to labor organizations. They fought us hard in 1902. Our scale for that year was $2.25 and $2.50 for a nine-hour work day, and again the following year they gave us a fight, but we secured an increase to $2.75 and $2.90, nine hours to constitute a day's work. This year, and without a fight, we succeeded in reaching an agreement with the contractors on the rock road whereby we receive $3.00 and $3.25 per day, and a nine-hour day. Strong hearts and still tongues reached a quick settlement.

We are well organized here. The miners, clerks, carpenters and painters all work in harmony. Edgar A. Perkins, president of the Indiana Federation of Labor, was with us this month, and said this was the best-organized town in the State, and he ought to know.

We have some good workers here in the I. B. of T. They seem to possess some sort of magnetism which acts on the one they may happen to be speaking to, and compels him to come in and be one of us. We initiated four members on the 23d of April, and more are coming.

We feel proud when we read in The Magazine about the successes our boys meet with throughout the country. I wish it was published twice a month.

I believe that all locals should adopt the monthly working button. We have it and it is a success. When we all get together

and each of us has on a monthly button, there is a warmer feeling of brotherly love among us. Outside of that, it has another good feature. It will make a brother feel that he does not want to get behind in his dues, and, together with these other good points, it has a tendency to make us, one and all, feel as though we want to attend the meetings, and that is what we want.

Wishing all unions success, we are,

Fraternally yours,

MEMBER W. H. LOUIS,
JOHN F. CONRAD,
Sec'y-Treas., Local 369.

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Chickasha, Ind. Ter.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am interested in letters from different locals in your Magazine. They come from several States and our Indian Territory. This makes me feel as though Chickasha should be heard from.

Our local is still in the first year of its existence. We are young but have plenty of push. We are affiliated with about fourteen local unions of different crafts, and we all stand together.

We had a little trouble with some of the business men of the town before we secured better conditions. We met with them and refused their offer to compromise, and after a few days they came around to our way of thinking and concurred in our demands.

We have one of the best local unions in Chickasha, up to date, and about forty-five strong. We make it warm for the one man who does street work and is not a member of the union.

I hope the St. Louis strike will come out all right. We will do all we can to help them along.

Yours fraternally,

T. C. GIBSON,
President, Local 241.

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IN MEMORIAM.

BANGOR, Maine.

At a special meeting of the I. B. of T. Local 365 the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst the wife of Brother Blaisdell, our brother and fellow workman, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss with feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that her spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in the better world above; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and a copy be sent to Brother Blaisdell, a copy sent to our Magazine, and that they be published in the daily papers.

C. F. CARY,
A. M'ALLISTER,
D. F. DALEY,
Committee.

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KENSINGTON, Ill., April 15, 1904.

At a regular meeting of the I. B. of T., Local Union No. 721, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our beloved brother, D. Jones, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our late brother our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Magazine for publication.

LOUIS DICKMAN, Cor. Sec'y.

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BOSTON, April 21, 1904.

At a regular meeting of Local 612, I. B. of T., held at Jefferson Hall, April 21, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom has deemed it best to take to His home above the beloved wife of our brother, Jeremiah Holland, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to Brother Holland our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in his hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of those resolutions be spread on the minutues of our local, a copy be sent to our sorrowing brother and a copy sent to the official Magazine for publication.

G. FRAZER,
F. BROWN,
M. GINNANE,
Committee.

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BOSTON, April 21, 1904.

At a regular meeting of Local 612, I. B. of T, held at Jefferson Hall, April 21, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our late brother, Louis Loud, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; also spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the official Magazine for publication.

G. FRAZER,
F. BROWN,
M. GINNANE,
Committee.

DAYTON, O., April 30, 1904.

At a special meeting of the Teamsters' Local Union No. 52 the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has deemed it best to send His death messenger to visit the family of our worthy brother, Edward Atkins, Jr., and take him from his home, thereby leaving the family to mourn a very sad loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 52 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, be united in extending their heartfelt sympathy to the family of our brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes; also that a copy be sent to his family, and that they be published in the Union Picket, and a copy be sent to our official Magazine for publication.

JOHN MINNIERS,
ANDREW SCHMITTAURN,
EVERT J. CAMERON,
AUGUSTUS FRIDAY,
JOHN KNETZER,
WM. SEATTEL,
Committee.

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CINCINNATI, O., April 27, 1904.

At a regular meeting of Truck Drivers' Local No. 760, held April 10, 1904, the following resolutions were adopted upon the death of our brother, George Purvis:

WHEREAS, The hand of death has entered our midst and taken from us our esteemed brother, George Purvis, therefore be it

Resolved, That we mourn the loss through untimely death of our late brother, and sympathize with his bereaved family in this, their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late brother, George Purvis, one to our official Magazine and that a copy be entered upon the records of our organization; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

JOHN E. M'GINN,
FRANK BIMMERLE,
WM. J. CUNNINGHAM,
HENRY ELFRING,
JOHN R. RILEY,
Committee.

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Cleveland, O., March 31, 1904.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 96, Sunday, the 27th, the following resolutions were adopted on the death of our late brother, Abe Conklin:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to take from us our late brother, Abe Conklin, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased in their great loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and that copies of this resolution be prepared, one to be sent to the family, one to the local press, and that it be published in our official Magazine.

JAS. CAMPBELL,
CASE SEITZ,
CHAS. SMITH,
Committee.

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Diamond cutters at Amsterdam, Holland, have been locked out to the number of 1,000 men. Some of these were on strike, and the employers retaliated, so that those employed should not be able to support the men who were out. The strike funds were at a low ebb.

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State Labor Commissioner McMackin of New York, in his annual report, finds that many employers have exceeded the requirements of law in adding to the comfort and safety of their employes. In all such cases he finds that the effect is a friendly spirit resulting in improved work and larger profits to the employer.

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A Jewish co-operative distributive society has been established in the east end of London. One hundred Jewish working men have already taken up £1 shares, which they pay off by installments. In addition to supplying the members with goods at current market prices, evening classes will be opened and lectures given, and everything that will tend to educate and elevate the masses.

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Another big strike, involving over ten thousand men, may be seen before the month is out if the employing lithographers and the unions of the trade fail to reach an agreement on the question of arbitrating their grievances before that time. A six hours' conference held between the men and the employes had little or no result, except that the employers announced abruptly that if the arbitration plan was not agreed on by March 15 the men would be locked out. The men object to arbitration on the ground that it is contrary to the constitution of some of the unions; that arbitration generally favors the employers, and that many questions sometimes brought up in strikes could not be settled in that way. The employers contend that they are simply seeking stability in trade conditions and are willing to arbitrate any differences which may arise between them and their employes.

FINANCIAL

To Affiliated Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and the expenditures for April, 1904, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective union to which they are credited. Secretaries and trustees are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office. After the number of each local the following abbreviations correspond with: S., Stamps; Ch., Charter; Sup., Supplies:

Receipts.

Ult. No.		Am't.
1. 20	S. 24.25, Sup. 1.00.	$ 25.25
1. 25	S. 320.00, Sup. 58c	320.58
1. 394	S. 4.50	4.50
1. 411	S. 6.00	6.00
1. 537	S. 22.50, Sup. 7.25	29.75
1. 744	Sup. 31.75	31.75
1. 750	S. 22.50	22.50
1. 556	S. 6.70, Sup. 2.75.	9.45
1. 581	S. 5.50	5.50
1. 705	S. 762.50, Sup. 11.00	773.50
1. 772	S. 30.00, Sup. 2.25	32.25
1. 19	S. 8.00, Sup. 1.50	9.50
1. 405	S. 30.00	30.00
1. 526	S. 6.25	6.25
1. 740	S. 22.50, Sup. 1.85	24.35
1. 755	S. 7.50	7.50
2. 147	S. 1.35	1.35
2. 422	S. 15.00	15.00
2. 583	S. 4.05, Sup. 30c.	4.35
2. 712	S. 81.25, Sup. 50c	81.75
2. 29	S. 3.60, Sup. 4.80	8.40
2. 161	S. 13.60, Sup. 2.40	16.00
2. 216	S. 87.50	87.50
2. 672	S. 1.20	1.20
2. 190	S. 10.00, Sup. 2.50	12.50
4. 21	S. 10.00, Sup. 2.00	12.00
4. 35	S. 10.50, Sup. 6.00	16.50
4. 43	Sup. 75c	.75
4. 81	S. 7.50, Sup. 75c.	8.25
4. 137	S. 7.50	7.50
4. 169	S. 11.10	11.10
4. 255	S. 4.50, Sup. 20c	4.70
4. 294	S. 67.50	67.50
4. 326	S. 7.70, Sup. 60c.	8.30
4. 393	S. 1.65	1.65
4. 420	S. 3.00, Sup. 25c.	3.25
4. 459	S. 45.00	45.00
4. 536	S. 15.00	15.00
4. 545	S. 8.70	8.70
4. 578	S. 11.25, Sup. 1.50	12.75
4. 620	S. 3.15, Sup. 2.10	5.25
4. 724	S. 15.00	15.00
4. 751	S. 7.50	7.50
4. 761	Sup. 50c	.50
4. 784	S. 3.00	3.00
4. 808	S. 9.00, Sup. 1.00	10.00
4. 259	Ch. 10.00	10.00
4. 91	S. 2.10	2.10
4. 367	S. 6.00	6.00
4. 577	S. 30.00	30.00
4. 327	S. 15.00	15.00
5. 195	S. 3.75	3.75
5. 331	S. 7.50	7.50
5. 352	Sup. 50c	.50
5. 700	S. 157.50, Sup. 16.25	173.75
5. 708	Sup. 7.50	7.50
5. 794	S. 10.00, Sup. 6.30	16.30
5. 122	Sup. 1.25	1.25
5. 706	S. 54.00, Sup. 1.00	55.00
5. 780	S. 4.50	4.50
5. 49	S. 15.00	15.00
5. 125	S. 2.70	2.70
5. 175	S. 3.15, Sup. 25c	3.40
5. 186	S. 6.00, Sup. 1.00	7.00
5. 369	S. 8.55	8.55
5. 416	S. 7.50, Sup. 2.00	9.50
5. 563	S. 15.40, Sup. 50c	15.90
6. 32	S. 4.20	4.20
6. 67	S. 11.75	11.75
6. 97	S. 3.75	3.75
6. 100	S. 2.70	2.70
6. 101	S. 5.50, Sup. 50c.	6.00
6. 134	S. 4.75	4.75
6. 180	S. 30.00	30.00
6. 196	S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00	16.00
6. 246	S. 2.70	2.70
6. 300	S. 2.25	2.25
6. 306	S. 7.50, Sup. 50c.	8.00
6. 324	S. 7.50	7.50
6. 376	S. 7.50	7.50
6. 378	S. 6.00	6.00
6. 432	S. 15.00, Sup. 3.50	18.50
6. 500	S. 4.20	4.20
6. 570	S. 7.50	7.50
6. 600	S. 3.00	3.00
6. 635	S. 3.95, Sup. 1.00.	4.95
6. 748	S. 35.00	35.00
6. 778	S. 2.85, Sup. 5c.	2.90
6. 814	S. 2.25, Sup. 2.25	4.50
6. 252	S. 3.00	3.00
6. 336	S. 9.75, Sup. 10.25	20.00
6. 337	S. 3.00	3.00
6. 683	S. 2.70	2.70
6. 516	S. 12.35, Sup. 70c	13.05
6. 51	S. 9.00	9.00
6. 98	S. 35.00, Sup. 4.70	39.70
6. 333	S. 7.50	7.50
6. 400	S. 1.50	1.50
6. 636	S. 2.15, Sup. 85c.	3.00
6. 226	S. 126.30, Sup. 1.00	127.30
7. 30	S. 36.25, Sup. 1.00	37.25
7. 82	S. 6.60, Sup. 25c.	6.85
7. 90	S. 52.50, Sup. 1.00	53.50
7. 111	S. 2.50, Sup. 2.45.	4.95
7. 292	S. 11.35, Sup. 1.50	12.85
7. 304	S. 18.00, Sup. 2.25	20.25
7. 328	S. 22.50	22.50
7. 517	S. 7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00
7. 628	S. 14.50	14.50
7. 707	S. 60.45, Sup. 1.00	61.45
7. 726	S. 55.00, Sup. 2.00	57.00
7. 728	S. 30.00	30.00
7. 729	S. 18.75, Sup. 3.00	21.75
7. 743	S. 16.25, Sup. 85c	17.10
7. 753	S. 150.00, Sup. 5.00	155.00
7. 763	S. 4.50	4.50
7. 265	Ch. 10.00	10.00
7. 735	S. 12.00	12.00
7. 747	S. 3.75	3.75
7. 653	S. 3.00, Sup. 5.00	8.00
8. 16	S. 2.70, Sup. 9c.	2.79
8. 55	S. 6.00	6.00
8. 57	S. 7.50, Sup. 1.50	9.00
8. 73	S. 9.50, Sup. 2.50	12.00
8. 143	S. 6.10, Sup. 1.70	7.80
8. 159	S. 2.40	2.40
8. 211	S. 17.50, Sup. 50c	18.00
8. 229	S. 3.45, Sup. 25c.	3.70
8. 239	S. 15.00	15.00
8. 264	S. 15.00	15.00
8. 386	S. 10.50	10.50
8. 390	S. 6.00	6.00
8. 429	S. 5.75	5.75
8. 544	S. 22.50	22.50
8. 714	S. 21.45, Sup. 1.43	22.88
8. 741	S. 6.00, Sup. 50c.	6.50
8. 793	S. 17.50, Sup. 5.50	23.00
8. 29	S. 4.75, Sup. 4.95	9.70
8. 45	S. 8.75	8.75
8. 155	S. 7.50	7.50
8. 241	S. 4.00, Sup. 5.70	9.70
8. 459	Sup. 9.50	9.50
8. 527	S. 7.50	7.50
9. 345	S. 7.50	7.50
9. 275	Ch. 10.00	10.00
9. 42	S. 16.00, Sup. 50c	16.50
9. 215	Sup. 20c	.20
9. 220	S. 9.15	9.15
9. 225	S. 1.50	1.50
9. 258	S. 10.00, Sup. 47c	10.47
9. 376	S. 15.00, Sup. 50c.	15.50
9. 374	S. 7.50	7.50
9. 350	S. 4.50	4.50
9. 384	S. 11.15, Sup. 1.75	12.90
9. 440	S. 15.00, Sup. 1.25	16.25
9. 515	S. 6.00	6.00
9. 585	S. 3.15	3.15
9. 685	S. 15.50, Sup. 6.40	21.90
9. 687	S. 7.00	7.00
9. 696	S. 2.40, Sup. 10c	2.50
9. 717	S. 25.00, Sup. 1.00	26.00
9. 720	S. 99.90, Sup. 10c	100.00
9. 736	S. 11.25	11.25
9. 789	S. 2.55, Sup. 35c	2.90
9. 257	S. 18.75	18.75
9. 116	S. 7.70, Sup. 1.70	9.40
11. 11	S. 4.60, Sup. 50c.	5.10
11. 52	S. 9.00	9.00
11. 71	S. 10.00	10.00
11. 141	S. 3.00, Sup. 20c.	3.20
11. 144	S. 2.50, Sup. 6.50	9.00
11. 202	S. 6.00	6.00
11. 268	S. 8.25	8.25
11. 168	S. 4.95	4.95
11. 303	S. 5.40, Sup. 10c.	5.50
11. 307	S. 4.50	4.50
11. 329	S. 7.25	7.25
11. 358	S. 7.50	7.50
11. 427	S. 8.50, Sup. 2.50	11.00
11. 450	S. 4.50, Sup. 10c.	4.60
11. 471	S. 3.00	3.00
11. 588	Sup. 12.00	12.00
11. 590	S. 15.10, Sup. 1.25	16.35
11. 610	S. 4.50, Sup. 40c.	4.90
11. 650	S. 15.00, Sup. 50c	15.50
11. 659	S. 5.00	5.00
11. 732	S. 75.00, Sup. 50c	75.50
11. 754	S. 8.50, Sup. 2.00	10.50
11. 759	S. 9.30	9.30
11. 782	S. 32.50, Sup. 3.00	35.50
11. 348	S. 7.50	7.50
11. 83	S. 7.50	7.50
11. 158	S. 4.50	4.50
11. 278	S. 77.70, Sup. 50c	78.20
11. 342	S. 27.50, Sup. 9.50	37.00
11. 216	Sup. 7.75	7.75
12. 281	Ch. 10.00	10.00
12. 47	S. 7.50	7.50
12. 50	S. 18.80, Sup. 50c	19.30
12. 76	S. 8.40	8.40
12. 96	S. 23.25	23.25
12. 354	S. 6.00	6.00
12. 603	S. 10.10	10.10
12. 708	S. 50.50, Sup. 64.00	114.00
12. 716	S. 76.65, Sup. 50c	77.15
12. 770	S. 7.00, Sup. 63c.	7.63
12. 811	S. 3.00, Sup. 1.25	4.25
12. 44	S. 3.00, Sup 25c.	3.25
12. 94	S. 4.50	4.50
12. 317	S. 15.00, Sup. 50c	15.50
12. 423	S. 5.50, Sup. 40c	5.90
12. 506	Sup. 12.50	12.50
12. 644	Sup. 6.50	6.50

12. 756 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
13. 2 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
13. 24 S. 11.00 ..... 11.00
13. 72 S. 4.50, Sup. 1.25 5.75
13. 88 S. 2.55 ..... 2.55
13. 179 S. 9.15 ..... 9.15
13. 221 S. 15.00, Sup. 50c 15.50
13. 230 S. 15.00, Sup. 4.34 19.34
13. 242 S. 18.00 ..... 18.00
13. 251 S. 8.10 ..... 8.10
13. 266 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
13. 475 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
13. 300 S. 1.50, Sup. 2.00 3.50
13. 322 S. 18.40, Sup. 2.50 20.90
13. 165 S. 1.50 ..... 1.50
13. 364 S. 7.90, Sup. 2.70 10.60
13. 387 S. 7.50, Sup. 75c. 8.25
13. 413 S. 4.00 ..... 4.00
13. 491 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
13. 557 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
13. 561 S. 15.60, Sup. 3.00 18.60
13. 649 S. 4.15 ..... 4.15
13. 704 S. 225.00 ..... 225.00
13. 710 S. 10.00, Sup. 1.50 11.50
13. 711 S. 112.50, Sup. 4.70 117.20
13. 763 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
13. 254 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
13. 156 S. 6.75 ..... 6.75
13. 210 S. 9.00, Sup. 1.00 10.00
13. 313 S. 22.50, Sup. 5.00 27.50
13. 518 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
13. 283 S. 1.75, Ch. 10.00 11.75
13. 85 S. 300.00, Sup. 12.50 ..... 312.50
13. 98 S. 32.50, Sup. 5.00 37.50
13. 183 S. 1.50 ..... 1.50
13. 198 S. 5.50 ..... 5.50
13. 222 S. 5.25, Sup. 95c. 6.20
13. 262 S. 5.25 ..... 5.25
13. 310 S. 5.00 ..... 5.00
13. 344 S. 4.50, Sup. 1.00 5.50
13. 681 S. 13.75, Sup. 6.75 20.50
14. 40 S. 150.00 ..... 150.00
14. 129 S. 5.25, Sup. 50c. 5.75
14. 261 S. 16.5 ..... 1.65
14. 305 S. 11.50, Sup. 1.00 12.50
14. 235 S. 15.00, Sup. 50c 15.50
14. 407 S. 3.75, Sup. 25c. 4.00
14. 430 S. 10.20, Sup. 50c 10.70
14. 442 S. 9.00, Sup. 3.00. 12.00
14. 488 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
14. 505 Sup. 80c ..... .80
14. 549 S. 6.45 ..... 6.45
14. 592 S. 2.50, Sup. 50c. 3.00
14. 628 S. 16.90, Sup. 13.25 30.15
14. 658 S. 6.50 ..... 6.50
14. 702 S. 114.15, Sup. 70c. 114.85
14. 707 S. 5.00 ..... 5.00
14. 733 S. 18.00 ..... 18.00
14. 764 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
14. 815 S. 17.50, Sup. 1.20 18.70
14. 820 S. 1.65 ..... 1.65
14. 70 S. 45.00, Sup. 10.00 55.00
14. 184 S. 5.70 ..... 5.70
14. 244 Sup. 2.25 ..... 2.25
14. 290 S. 1.95 ..... 1.95
14. 442 S. 1.00 ..... 1.00
14. 607 S. 177.50, Sup. 3.68 181.18
14. 613 S. 7.25 ..... 7.25
14. 645 S. 36.65, Sup. 6.50 43.15
14. 740 S. 3.75, Sup. 1.25 5.00
14. 56 S. 2.70 ..... 2.70
14. 277 S. 5.00 ..... 5.00
14. 533 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
15. 29 S. 4.00 Sup. 1.90 5.90
15. 30 S. 32.00 ..... 32.00
15. 43 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
15. 66 S. 4.20, Sup. 25c. 4.45
15. 77 S. 45.00, Sup. 2.50 47.50
15. 103 S. 2.85, Sup. 1.70 4.55
15. 119 S. 3.10 ..... 3.10
15. 123 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
15. 164 Sup. 50c ..... .50
15. 176 S. 3.75, Sup. 2.00 5.75
15. 200 S. 1.35 ..... 1.35
15. 326 S. 7.35 ..... 7.35
15. 232 S. 2.80, Sup. 1.78 4.58
15. 238 Sup. 3.75 ..... 3.75
15. 654 S. 85.00, Sup. 22.25 107.25
15. 724 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
15. 738 S. 22.50 ..... 22.50
15. 748 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
15. 752 S. 162.50, Sup. 5.70 168.20
15. 760 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00 16.00
15. 761 S. 17.50, Sup. 50c 18.00
15. 140 S. 7.65 ..... 7.65
15. 405 S. 18.75 ..... 18.75
15. 586 S. 4.65 ..... 4.65
15. 746 S. 21.25, Sup. 2.60 23.85
15. 356 S. 2.70 ..... 2.70
16. 18 S. 3.90 ..... 3.90
16. 23 S. 3.00, Sup. 3.15 6.15
16. 121 S. 6.00, Sup. 85c. 6.85
16. 177 S. 10.50 ..... 10.50
16. 192 S. 9.00, Sup. 5c.. 9.05
16. 270 S. 7.50, Sup. 25c. 7.75
16. 406 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
16. 415 S. 1.00 ..... 1.00
16. 616 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
16. 744 S. 75.00 ..... 75.00
16. 801 S. 4.50, Sup. 30c. 4.80
16. 802 S. 3.25 ..... 3.25
16. 120 S. 18.00, Sup. 1.50 19.50
16. 315 S. 9.00, Sup. 50c 9.50
16. 755 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
16. 807 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
18. 4 S. 4.50, Sup. 1.00 5.50
18. 20 S. 43.75 ..... 43.75
18. 46 S. 9.30 ..... 9.30
18. 109 S. 10.20 ..... 10.20
18. 153 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
18. 162 S. 29.20, Sup. 1.80 31.00
18. 167 S. 3.20, Sup. 2.29 5.59
18. 248 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.50 9.00
18. 259 S. 9.75 ..... 9.75
18. 273 S. 5.10 ..... 5.10
18. 274 S. 1.00, Sup. 75c. 1.75
18. 296 S. 1.35 ..... 1.35
18. 314 S. 17.80, Sup. 1.35 19.15
18. 417 S. 7.05, Sup. 50c. 7.55
18. 492 S. 8.80 ..... 8.80
18. 565 S. 5.85 ..... 5.85
18. 631 S. 35.00, Sup. 2.50 37.50
18. 667 S. 1.25, Sup. 2.10 3.35
18. 767 Sup. 1.25 ..... 1.25
18. 285 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
18. 135 S. 10.35, Sup. 50c 10.85
18. 613 Sup. 1.25 ..... 1.25
18. 284 S. 5.25, Sup. 75c. 6.00
19. 33 S. 23.85, Sup. 1.00 24.85
19. 381 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
19. 468 S. 5.05, Sup. 50c. 5.55
19. 563 S. 12.00 ..... 12.00
19. 751 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
19. 757 S. 2.40 ..... 2.40
19. 197 S. 4.00, Ch. 10.00. 14.00
19. 115 S. 1.25, Sup. 75c. 2.00
19. 189 Sup. 2.00 ..... 2.00
19. 206 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
19. 216 S. 100.00 ..... 100.00
19. 708 S. 25.00. Sup. 10.50 35.50
19. 762 S. 11.55, Sup. 45c 12.00
19. 181 S. 4.65, Sup. 5c.. 4.70
19. 224 S. 52.50, Sup. 50c 53.00
19. 227 S. 32.50, Sup. 50c 33.00
19. 471 S. 3.00, Sup. 2.50 5.50
19. 474 Sup. 40c ..... .40
19. 506 S. 90.00, Sup. 2.00 92.00
19. 653 S. 2.25 ..... 2.25
20. 60 S. 15.00, Sup. 7.85 22.85
20. 74 S. 8.70 ..... 8.70
20. 84 S. 9.00, Sup. 1.00 10.00
20. 130 S. 2.55, Sup. 35c. 2.90
20. 166 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
20. 180 S. 27.50, Sup. 4.25 31.75
20. 196 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
20. 208 S. 45.00, Sup. 75c 45.75
20. 212 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
20. 256 S. 32.50 ..... 32.50
20. 306 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
20. 332 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
20. 343 S. 25.00 ..... 25.00
20. 382 S. 6.25, Sup. 60c. 6.85
20. 388 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
20. 449 S. 40.00, Sup. 25.00 65.00
20. 503 S. 10.95, Sup. 10c 11.05
20. 584 S. 8.75, Sup. 50c. 9.25
20. 731 S. 66.25, Sup. 4.00 70.25
20. 812 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
20. 815 S. 7.50, Sup. 5.00 12.50
20. 170 Sup. 9.00 ..... 9.00
20. 405 S. 30.00, Sup. 1.00 31.00
20. 487 S. 7.80 ..... 7.80
20. 496 S. 8.10 ..... 8.10
20. 709 S. 11.25 ..... 11.25
20. 730 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
20. 817 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
20. 98 S. 32.50, Sup. 2.00 34.50
20. 111 S. 8.50 ..... 8.50
20. 462 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
20. 796 S. 1.95 ..... 1.95
21. 3 S. 5.60, Sup. 1.50 7.10
21. 19 S. 9.00, Sup. 1.50 10.50
21. 41 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
21. 49 S. 6.25 ..... 6.25
21. 75 S. 10.50 ..... 10.50
21. 110 S. 5.50 ..... 5.50
21. 191 S. 100.00, Sup. 6.50 106.50
21. 203 S. 5.80, Sup. 75c. 6.55
21. 391 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
21. 573 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
21. 657 Sup. 67c ..... .67
21. 769 S. 9.75, Sup. 1.00 10.75
21. 793 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.75 16.75
21. 583 Sup. 25c ..... .25
21. 287 S. 11.25, Sup. 20c 11.45
21. 419 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
21. 495 S. 3.75, Sup. 5c.. 3.80
21. 231 S. 11.75, Sup. 1.70 13.45
21. 438 Sup. 2.00 ..... 2.00
22. 2 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
22. 54 S. 1.50 ..... 1.50
22. 86 S. 2.55 ..... 2.55
22. 101 S. 4.80, Sup. 2.25 7.05
22. 112 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
22. 117 S. 10.00 ..... 10.00
22. 190 S. 17.50 ..... 17.50
22. 210 S. 8.50, Sup. 1.50 10.00
22. 272 S. 2.25 ..... 2.25
22. 539 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
22. 581 S. 3.00, Sup. 20c. 3.20
22. 623 S. 6.75 ..... 6.75
22. 703 S. 90.00, Sup. 1.50 91.50
22. 724 S. 2.00, Sup. 50c. 2.50
22. 764 S. 6.90, Sup. 75c. 7.65
22. 295 S. 12.50, Ch. 10.00 22.50
22. 355 S. 2.70 ..... 2.70
22. 735 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
22. 25 Sup. 30.00 ..... 30.00
22. 80 S. 17.40, Sup. 1.00 18.40
23. 9 S. 9.30, Sup. 1.68 10.98
23. 47 Sup. 1.75 ..... 1.75
23. 48 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
23. 135 Sup. 50c ..... .50
23. 154 S. 6.00, Sup. 35c. 6.35
23. 174 S. 3.60, Sup. 25c. 3.85
23. 193 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
23. 386 S. 10.50 ..... 10.50
23. 337 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
23. 489 S. 6.15 ..... 6.15
23. 128 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
23. 783 S. 3.60 ..... 3.60
23. 250 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
23. 520 S. 10.00 ..... 10.00
23. 297 S. 2.00, Ch. 10.00 12.00
25. 31 S. 4.50, Sup. 60c. 5.10
25. 78 S. 2.25 ..... 2.25
25. 142 S. 1.05 ..... 1.05
25. 159 S. 2.40 ..... 2.40
25. 182 S. 3.00, Sup. 3.25. 6.25
25. 229 Sup. 1.00 ..... 1.00
25. 233 S. 3.10, Sup. 2.00 5.10
25. 307 S. 5.50, Sup. 2.25 7.75
25. 310 S. 50c, Sup. 6.55. 7.05
25. 328 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
25. 342 S. 15.50, Sup. 14.00 29.50
25. 418 S. 1.95 ..... 1.95
25. 476 S. 2.70, Sup. 1.50 4.20
25. 494 S. 3.50 ..... 3.50
25. 519 S. 30.00, Sup. 1.50 31.50
25. 526 S. 7.20, Sup. 10c. 7.30
25. 575 S. 15.00, Sup. 1.00 16.00
25. 676 S. 5.10 ..... 5.10
25. 739 S. 16.00, Sup. 1.00 17.00
25. 428 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00 8.50
26. 65 S. 180, Sup. 60c. 2.40
26. 710 S. 101.25, Sup. 1.00 102.25
26. 721 S. 40.50, Sup. 3.35 43.85
26. 737 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
26. 352 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
26. 359 S. 7.50, Sup. 6.25 13.75
26. 598 S. 6.60, Sup. 19c. 6.79
26. 718 S. 87.50, Sup. 2.50 90.00
26. 755 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c. 8.00
26. 308 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
26. 281 S. 2.80 ..... 2.80
26. 329 S. 9.50, Sup. 1.27 10.77
26. 372 S. 8.05 ..... 8.05
26. 458 S. 12.00 ..... 12.00

26. 491	S. 15.00, Sup. 2.00	17.00	27. 49	S. 15.00	15.00	29. 140	Sup. 40c	.40
26. 644	S. 20.00, Sup. 17.75	37.75	27. 62	S. 17.00	17.00	29. 164	S. 10.00	10.00
26. 798	S. 1.95	1.95	27. 197	S. 50c, Sup. 2.50.	3.00	29. 238	S. 2.85, Sup. 97c.	3.82
27. 60	S. 13.75, Sup. 5.00	18.75	27. 365	S. 15.00	15.00	29. 239	S. 15.00	15.00
27. 69	S. 4.80	4.80	27. 506	S. 12.50, Sup. 7.10	19.60	29. 486	S. 16.00	16.00
27. 71	S. 4.50, Sup. 6.25	10.75	27. 611	S. 10.00, Sup. 5.50	15.50	29. 537	S. 65.00, Sup. 6.00	71.00
27. 98	S. 120.00, Sup.		27. 816	S. 1.35	1.35	29. 553	Sup. 4.70	4.70
27. 124	S. 9.00, Sup. 30c.	9.30	28. 309	S. 2.50, Ch. 10.00	12.50	29. 628	S. 12.00	12.00
27. 133	Sup. 2.00	2.00	28. 24	Sup. 2.00	2.00	29. 741	S. 6.75, Sup. 1.25	8.00
27. 151	S. 19.50	19.50	28. 63	S. 16.80	16.80	29. 745	S. 13.75, Sup. 74c	14.49
27. 221	S. 7.50, Sup. 50c.	8.00	28. 161	S. 2.50	2.50	29. 245	S. 17.15, Sup. 3.75	20.90
27. 241	S. 6.75, Sup. 50c.	7.25	28. 176	S. 14.35	14.35	29. 320	S. 5.20	5.20
27. 242	Sup. 4.50	4.50	28. 194	S. 2.75, Sup. 9c.	2.84	29. 748	S. 60.00	60.00
27. 259	Sup. 50c	.50	28. 234	S. 7.50	7.50	29. 790	S. 17.00, Sup. 3.60	20.60
27. 301	S. 3.00	3.00	28. 257	S. 22.50, Sup. 1.85	24.35	29. 8	S. 16.00, Sup. 20c	16.20
27. 339	S. 4.50	4.50	28. 443	S. 3.75	3.75	29. 312	Ch. 10.00	10.00
27. 399	S. 13.50, Sup. 1.75	15.25	28. 482	S. 6.00	6.00	30. 42	S. 15.00	15.00
27. 432	S. 30.00, Sup. 5.00	35.00	28. 529	S. 11.00, Sup. 1.25	12.25	30. 157	S. 9.50, Sup. 75c.	10.25
27. 449	S. 55.00, Sup. 23.50	78.50	28. 589	S. 3.30	3.30	30. 223	S. 180	1.80
27. 475	S. 7.50	7.50	28. 592	S. 6.00	6.00	30. 557	S. 6.00	6.00
27. 556	S. 15.00, Sup. 3.55	18.55	28. 725	S. 139.50, Sup. 4.50	144.00	30. 612	S. 11.25, Sup. 1.00	12.25
27. 708	S. 50.00, Sup. 64.00	114.00	28. 792	S. 11.55	11.55	30. 688	S. 4.50, Sup. 85c.	5.35
27. 750	S. 22.50	22.50	28. 102	S. 7.50, Sup. 5.70.	13.20	30. 712	S. 75.00, Sup. 1.00	76.00
27. 754	S. 16.00	16.00	28. 358	S. 7.50	7.50	30. 702	S. 5.00	5.00
27. 767	S. 15.00	15.00	28. 429	S. 3.00	3.00	30. 755	S. 15.00	15.00
27. 771	S. 7.65	7.65	28. 782	S. 5.00, Sup. 25c.	5.25	30. 64	S. 7.50, Sup. 50c.	8.00
27. 821	S. 4.95	4.95	28. 55	S. 6.00, Sup. 40c.	6.40	30. 723	S. 45.00	45.00
27. 253	S. 7.95, Sup. 2.00	9.95	28. 636	S. 7.00	7.00	30. 722	S. 87.50, Sup. 2.50	90.00
27. 376	S. 8.50	8.50	28. 770	Sup. 50c	.50			
27. 742	S. 65.00, Sup. 3.00	68.00	29. 29	S. 2.50, Sup. 4.50	7.00			

EXPENDITURES.

Ult.		Am't
1.	H. Edwards, benefit for Local 480.	$ 60.00
1.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefit for Local 551	525.00
1.	C. P. Shea, on account	75.00
1.	E. L. Turley, in full for March salary	150.00
1.	N. W. Evans, in full for March salary and expenses	218.40
1.	Noah T. Alber, balance for March salary and expenses	92.50
2.	M. J. Dwyer, benefit for Local 459.	1,525.00
2.	H. K. Sullivan, in full for March salary and expenses	225.50
2.	Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
2.	L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
2.	L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00
2.	C. Haug, salary to date	30.00
2.	M. Pedlow, salary to date	30.00
2.	M. O'Neil, salary to date	30.00
2.	M. Hawkins, salary to date	30.00
2.	F. A. Markey, in full for March salary and expenses	203.50
2.	C. F. O'Neill, in full for March salary and expenses	205.25
2.	J. H. Warner, balance on March salary and expenses	71.90
2.	Samuel Johnson, balance on March salary and expenses	96.45
2.	Geo. Innis, balance on March salary and expenses	171.75
4.	T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,700.00
4.	Indiana Trust Co., April rent for office rooms	100.00
4.	Chas. Robb, balance on March salary and expenses	130.60
5.	Geo. F. McGinnis, for postage	20.00
5.	Wm. Rowbotham, balance on March salary and expenses	71.85
5.	Frank P. Fall, in full for March salary and expenses	162.39
5.	Edw. Gould, in full for March salary and expenses	141.45
5.	Richard Dickson, balance of March salary and expenses	36.40
5.	Iliff Stationery Co., for office supplies	2.15
5.	Indianapolis Gas Co., for office lights	4.32
5.	Bee Hive Paper Box Co., boxes for supplies	4.00
5.	Cheltenham Press, for printing the Magazine	499.85
5.	H. K. Sullivan, on account	50.00
5.	Chas. Robb, on account	100.00
5.	Diamond Steam Laundry Co., towels	.50
6.	C. P. Shea, on account	50.00
7.	Geo. Richardson, two weeks' salary as organizer	30.00
8.	M. J. Dwyer, benefit for Local 551.	500.00
8.	Hogan Transfer and Storage Co., for draying	2.51
11.	T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,700.00
11.	E. R. Parmelee, for auditing books of Secretary-Treasurer	35.00
11.	Geo. Innis, on account	75.00
11.	Stamps, received from 215 for supplies	.20
12.	A. B. Walton, on account	50.00
12.	Postal Telegraph Co., for messages in March	27.95
12.	M. J. Dwyer, on account	75.00
13.	M. J. Dwyer, benefit for Local 459.	1,450.00
13.	Gilbert W. Haverfield, attorney fees	69.65
14.	Adams Express Co., for expressage on Magazines	30.55
14.	H. A. Christensen, for organizing Local 283	5.00

14.	Central Syndicate, clippings for Magazine	2.00
14.	Library Bureau, for making transfer cases for files	8.00
14.	Moorman & Geller, for printing supplies	47.50
14.	N. W. Evans, on account	50.00
15.	M. J. Dwyer, benefit for Local 551	475.00
15.	Geo. McGinnis, for postage	27.00
15.	Samuel Johnson, on account	75.00
16.	M. J. Dwyer, benefit for Local 459	1,400.00
16.	Dan Furman, expenses to and from Indianapolis and St. Louis	42.75
16.	Milton Booth, expenses to and from St. Louis	25.25
16.	Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
16.	L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
16.	L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00
16.	C. Haug, salary to date	30.00
16.	M. Pedlow, salary to date	30.00
16.	M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00
16.	M. Hawkins, salary to date	30.00
16.	James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	50.00
16.	C. P. Shea, on account	50.00
16.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account	75.00
18.	T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,500.00
18.	H. S. Williams, for one box of carbon	2.00
20.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account	25.00
21.	Custom charges on a package to Canada	2.35
21.	James Matthews, for organizing Local 176	5.00
21.	J. J. Dwyer, on account of salary	25.00
21.	Central Union Telephone Co., for rental and long-distance service	10.00
21.	Remington Typewriter Co., for office supplies	1.40
21.	Geo. J. Mayer, for seals, stencils, etc	26.10
22.	M. J. Dwyer, benefit for Local 551	425.00
22.	C. P. Shea, on account	25.00
22.	Frank Morrison, March per capita tax to A. F. of L.	420.75
23.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account	100.00
23.	Geo. F. McGinnis, for postage	25.00
25.	T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,400.00
27.	F. A. Markey, on account	100.00
27.	C. P. Shea, on account	25.00
27.	M. J. Dwyer, on account	100.00
27.	Henry F. Waack, for organizing Local 281	5.00
28.	H. K. Sullivan, on account	25.00
28.	Stamps, received from Local 259 on supplies	.50
30.	Samuel Johnson, on account	25.00
30.	Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
30.	L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
30.	L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00
30.	C. Haug, salary to date	30.00
30.	M. O'Neil, salary to date	30.00
30.	American Express Co., expressage	2.29
30.	Adams Express Co., expressage	48.97
30.	United States Express Co., expressage	.40